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INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET VIEWS ON JUST PEACE FOR MIDDLE EAST

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 2 Apr 81 pp 1-4

[Article by Albert Vlasov]

[Text] It is more than time to resume an honest collective search for a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East on a just and realistic basis. In the present-day situation this could be done within the framework of an international conference specially convened for the purpose. The Soviet Union is prepared to take part in this work in a constructive spirit and with goodwill jointly with other interested parties, namely, the Arabs, including the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO], Israel, the United States, European nations, and all those who show a sincere striving for achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. This position stated in the Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress which was delivered by Leonid Brezhnev, has been approved by the press in the countries of the region, by leaders of many Arab states, and also by the PLO.

Most of the response to the foreign policy programme laid down by the 26th CPSU Congress that are coming in from the Arab countries stress that the Soviet proposal on convening an international conference on the Middle East takes account of the basic principles pointing the way to genuine peace in the region. These include the evacuation by Israel of all the Arab lands seized in 1967, the ensuring of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to national statehood, and guarantees for the security and sovereignty of all states in the region, including Israel.

The principles consistently advocated by the Soviet Union are in accord with the letter and the spirit of the overall Arab position on the Mideastern settlement as it was formulated by the Arab summits in Baghdad and Tunis, and also with the resolutions of the Seventh Extraordinary Special Session and the General Assembly of the United Nations which reiterated the Palestinians' right to establish an independent sovereign national state.

A favourable reaction was provoked by the fact that the Soviet Union, heeding the wishes of many political and public leaders of states situated in the Persian Gulf region, raised no objections to the ideas that problems related to Afghanistan should be discussed in the context of security problems of the Persian Gulf. Naturally, only the international aspects of the Afghan problem, not the internal affairs of Afghanistan, can be discussed. The sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan should be effectively safeguarded.

The Gulf countries backed the proposals on demilitarization of the Persian Gulf, which were made by Leonid Brezhnev during his visit to India in December 1980. Many people abroad have come to realize the absurdity and total unfoundedness of Western propaganda allegations about "a Soviet threat" to the oilfields of the Middle and Near East. The Soviet Union has never sought self-interest there or in any other regions of the world or claimed for the natural resources of other countries.

Flouting the principles laid down in the UN Security Council resolutions and other international documents, Washington sponsored the Camp David agreements. They led up to the "Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty" which was concluded on humiliating and unfair conditions for the Egyptians. It ignored the kernel of the Mideast problem, the problem of a Palestinian state.

Instead of promised peace, the situation in the Middle East became seriously aggravated. On the other hand, Washington's activities engendered new interstate contradictions and intensified the existing ones. There broke out a war between Iran and Iraq which benefits the imperialist circles trying to regain their positions in the area.

Using different far-fetched pretexts, above all the alleged Soviet threat, the United States openly escalated its military presence in the Middle East and in the adjacent areas. The Americans got access to base facilities in Egypt, Oman, Somalia and Kenya. They also started building up an unprecedented U.S. military potential in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean zone.

It became obvious that the Camp David agreements ended in a deadlock. So a lot of effort was made overseas to convince the Arab countries of the possibility of a change in the American approach to the Middle East. Some reports said that Reagan allegedly had no coherent Middle East programme so far, and that its contours would be finalised later, after the elections in Israel, as a result of which, they said, a more "flexible" government could appear.

But the practical actions point to different things. This kind of a pause is being used for working out the so-called "security network" which provides for bolstering US military presence not only in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean waters, but also on land, in order to surround the Middle East region with a system of US military bases and to close the "global ring" of these bases, stretching from the Persian Gulf to the Far East.

As is reported by the US press, a five-year programme is being drawn up for building American bases in the Middle East and in the Indian Ocean. The programme is estimated to cost 2,000 million dollars.

The Arab world has received the militarist plans of the United States with condemnation, viewing them as an attempt still further to aggravate the situation in the Middle East. In the light of this, the Soviet proposals acquire still greater importance and urgency.

The recent past offers convincing proofs that the problems existing in the Middle East cannot be solved with the aid of military strength, military bases and threats. Experiences teach us that peace built on such foundations cannot be a lasting one. But there is an alternative--a fair and just settlement.

A major international forum--the 13th session of the Council of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation, expressing the will of millions of people, has strongly condemned the actions of imperialist circles towards increasing tension and intensifying the danger of war, and in relation to the national-liberation movement, and declared support for the Soviet initiatives concerning the Middle East, advanced at the Twenty-Sixth CPSU Congress.

(SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, April 2. Abridged)

CSO: 1812/45

INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION IN THIRD WORLD DESCRIBED

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 16 Apr 81 pp 1-4

[Article by Anatoly Khazanov, D.Sc. (History)]

[Text] "No one should have any doubts, comrades, that the CPSU will consistently continue the policy of promoting cooperation between the USSR and the newly-free countries, and consolidating the alliance of world socialism and the national liberation movement," Leonid Brezhnev emphasised in the CPSU Central Committee's Report to the Twenty-sixth Party Congress.

In conditions of the further upsurge of national liberation movements, of the strengthening of their alliance with world socialism, American imperialism makes feverish attempts to undermine this alliance. For achieving their purposes, bourgeois ideologists resort to deception, slander and speculations of various kinds. The neo-colonialists are trying to convince the newly-free countries that while drawing closer to the socialist world, they allegedly lose their independence and singularity and find themselves "within the orbit of Moscow and international communism." The Washington-advanced thesis on "international terrorism" was another attempt to drive a wedge into relations between the Soviet Union and the national liberation movement. Using this thesis, the USA wants to put a sign of equality between terrorism and the legitimate national liberation struggle of the peoples, the support of the USSR and other socialist countries for this struggle.

History has more than once presented an opportunity to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for learning who are their true friends and who are their enemies. The peoples have become convinced through their own experience that the Soviet Union is always faithful to its principled line.

It is well known that the economic, political and military might of the USSR serves as the main obstacle for the neo-colonialists, and in many instances compelled them to refrain from using force against newly-independent countries. The Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community invariably stand for making non-intervention in internal affairs an everyday and obligatory standard of international relations.

Now that a strong blow has been dealt at the positions of imperialism in developing countries, the imperialists are ever more frequently resorting to open interference. World reaction has launched a "Crusade" against the revolutionary national liberation forces. As to the actions of the US

Imperialist circles the situation has been exacerbated still more in the Middle East where Israel and its puppet Khaddad have launched aggression against Lebanon. In Latin America, the corrupt terroristic Pinochet regime is being actively backed by Washington. The US approach in Asia--in South Korea--is similar. The USA is actually involved in armed interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador. In Africa, the neocolonialist policy of military blackmail has been stepped up, as is evident, for instance, from the recent contacts between the US and South African intelligence services. And everywhere where these criminal aggressive actions are prepared or taken the Peking leadership is an accomplice of imperialism.

The Iranian revolution has evoked hatred in the imperialist camp. After the overthrow of the Shah's regime Washington has taken a series of hostile actions against the new revolutionary regime in that country. Since mid-1979 the United States has started to build up its naval force in the Persian Gulf where it has concentrated the largest naval armada in the whole post-war period. In fact, this is a return to the "imperial" ideology and politics, an intention to exert military pressure and to compel Iran and other countries in the zone of the national liberation movement to live according to American recipes.

In this situation the Soviet Union has strongly condemned the policy of military blackmail and has declared its readiness to develop relations with Iran. The Soviet Union's course of good-neighbourly cooperation stands once again in glaring contrast with the policy of military blackmail conducted by Washington.

The Afghan revolution and sweeping social and economic reforms in Afghanistan caused fierce resistance by home and foreign reaction. Actually the imperialists and the Peking leaders unleashed an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Afghan government applied to the USSR for military assistance and our country complied with this request. The clamorous campaign of slander raised in this connection in the West and in Peking shows only that in their dirty game around Afghanistan the imperialists and their accomplices have staked a lot, and that their game is up.

The Soviet Union invariably supports any moves by countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America aimed at strengthening peace and security. This has been the case with the idea, set forth by a number of Afro-Asian states, of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The Soviet Union hails the initiatives, advanced by the recent Foreign Ministers' conference of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, for ensuring peace, stability and friendship in Southeast Asia.

Our country helps the newly-free nations in consolidating their independence and developing their economy and culture.

A considerable number of major projects have been carried out with the cooperation of our country, including the Al-Thawrah hydropower complex in Syria, which accounts for more than 70 per cent of the electricity generated in that country, the second stage of a steel mill in Algeria, which has raised its capacity to 2 million tons, and a plant in Guinea producing 2.5 million tons of bauxite a year.

All in all, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance member states have been lending and continue to lend the developing countries a helping hand in more than 4,000 projects, three-quarters of which--mining, iron and steel, power, engineering and light industry establishments--are already in operation.

All this leads to profound changes in the area of the national-liberation movement as a whole. It is highly indicative that ever more newly-free states--Algeria, Angola, Benin, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, and whole number of others--are taking to the path of socialist orientation.

The opponents of national liberation and of the social progress of nations are aware that the Soviet Union's all-round support for the developing countries and cooperation with them constitute a tremendous force, enabling these countries to advance successfully along the road of economic and social progress. That is why they direct their efforts mainly at undermining the foundations of the alliance of revolutionary forces, and, in this way, weaken the national-liberation movement. But these efforts are in vain.

(SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, April 16. Abridged)

CSO: 1812/45

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. THREAT TO MUSLIMS STRESSED

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 15 Apr 81 pp 1-3

[Article by Sergei Astakhov]

[Text] Trying to split the ranks of Moslem states, Washington modernises its strategy in relation to them and elaborates new tactics. Today, we witness an extensive propaganda campaign, where it is alleged that the USA was and remains a "friend" and "protector" of the Moslems. At the same time, such a campaign is being pursued not only by the US mass media, but also with the direct participation of high-ranking officials.

These and other inventions, however, cannot mislead the peoples of Moslem countries. They remember well the hostile position of Western states, when Egypt decided to nationalise the Suez Canal. Then Washington resorted to the threat of starving Egyptians and stopped wheat deliveries to Egypt. At that crucial time, the Soviet Union extended a brotherly helping hand to the Arabs. Similarly, during the tripartite imperialist aggression in October 1956 our country was on the side of Egypt. Thanks to the resolute stand of the USSR, the aggressors had to retreat. Our state firmly sides with the Arab, Moslem peoples in their struggle for eliminating the consequences of the aggression of Israel, to which the United States continues rendering military, financial, economic and other aid. Such are the real facts that cannot be disproved.

Last year's commando raid into Iran by the USA for "rescuing the hostages" has shown once again what is the worth of Washington's claims of being a friend of the Moslems. It is only by pure accident that the sneaky incursion into Iran by US aircraft with commandos aboard did not, fortunately, lead to bloodshed in Iran.

In an attempt to cash in on the Afghan events, Washington is doing everything necessary to rally, under anti-communist slogans, the reactionary forces in Moslem countries, counterposing them to states of the socialist community. Symptomatic in this respect is the speech made by Harold Brown, former US Defense Secretary, in the New York Council on Foreign Relations. He said that if any threat existed to the Moslem revolution in Iran, it came from the Soviet Union. Having amused his audience with stories about the concern the USA had allegedly shown for Moslems, Brown told them about American military preparations in the Middle East. And it was then that everyone clearly saw not an imaginary, but a real threat to peace and the security of a vast region, where the peoples profess Islam.

With a soldier's rigidity he laid down American interests in that region as follows: to ensure access to the sources of oil supply. Brown went so far as to begin dividing the oil which belongs to the Moslem countries of the Middle East: 13 per cent to the United States, 45 to West Germany and the rest to other West European countries and Japan. True, he left something for the legitimate owners, too. Thus, this gentleman has demonstrated a sheerly imperial, colonialist approach to the natural wealth of Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Moslem states. Judging by everything, Washington cannot distinguish between its own and others' things. It discusses Iranian oil as if it were discussing the vegetables grown in its garden.

The hysteria of war which is being whipped up by Washington, the hysterical campaign around a "Soviet threat," and unprecedented brainwashing of certain Moslem leaders, all this produces results opposite to those on which people on the Potomac count. The leaders of Moslem countries ask natural questions: how come that while raising a provocative ballyhoo in "defense of Islam" in Afghanistan, the American leaders shut their eyes to this problem in connection with Palestine, southern Lebanon, the Sinai and the Golan Heights? How can Washington help Israel in the annexation of Jerusalem which is a sacred place for all Moslems? How can it supply Israel with cassette bombs for the annihilation of peaceful Moslems?

Indeed, the US ruling circles which pose as "friends" and "defenders" of Islam look rather ugly. The facts of the last few years only confirm the correctness of this assessment. The US mass media continue demanding that Iran should be bombed so that its people should learn what the Stone Age means. They demand that Teheran, a city with a population of 4,500,000 should be wiped out.

As regards the Soviet Union, it has always extended a helping hand of solidarity and friendship to all Moslems fighting against imperialist violence and exploitation, for the right to be the masters of their own destinies.

(SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, April 15, Abridged)

CSO: 1812/45

INTERNATIONAL

CRITIQUE OF PRC'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 27 Apr 81 pp 1-4

[Article by V. Ganshin]

[Text] China's economy is today experiencing considerable difficulties. So visible are the problems facing the country that even Beijing propaganda, which usually conceals the true state of affairs behind deliberately triumphant reports, is also forced to speak of the danger of a "serious financial and economic crisis." As its main symptoms they call "the huge budget deficit, inflation, price rise." The central and local press is almost daily discussing these questions, and they are becoming an object of debate for specialists' conferences at various levels. Held in February-March, the 17th session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the Fifth Convocation was also devoted to a consideration of the tasks of readjusting the economic plans and state budget for 1981. All the more strange was the fact that, contrary to obvious evidence, the report delivered at the session by Yao Yilin, vice-premier of the PRC State Council and chairman of its State Planning Committee, contained rather cheerful notes concerning the present economic situation. According to him, it "is very favourable, indeed exceptionally favourable, counting from the time of the formation of the PRC."

Yet even a cursory analysis of the state of things in the Chinese economy permits one to speak of a grave disease that has for a long time now been afflicting the organism of the country. The projected reduction of the budget deficit to 8,000 million yuan in 1980 remains on paper. As was pointed out at the session, the gap between expenditure and revenue last year amounted to 12,100 million yuan.

While a rigid food rationing continues in the country, there has been a growth of retail prices for many foodstuffs (up to 20-30 per cent). Shortages of some types of food are being felt. Thus, the demand for eggs, sugar and fishery products fails to be met.

The problem of providing jobs for the population remains unresolved. Nearly one quarter--about 26 million--of the able-bodied population of the Chinese cities cannot find an application for their energy and knowledge. The effect is most painful on the young generation of Chinese who, having finished school, automatically get into the category of "redundant people" without any experience of paid employment.

The grain problem also cannot but cause concern. "In many places," wrote RENMIN RIBAO, "the level of production and the living standard of the masses are today lower than on the eve of liberation in 1949."

Well, these are bitter confessions and all the more alarming as the prospect for changing the situation for the better remains vague. The peasantry of China is in plight. Declining all responsibility for this plight, the authorities are actually disbanding production brigades the members of which are returning to private farming.

After some livening-up of industrial activity, partly reflected in the acceleration of the growth of the output of a number of industries as compared with the chaos that had prevailed during the "cultural revolution," a period of decline has again set in. It is being most felt in heavy industry and power engineering, where a large number of plants ran idle or worked below their capacity last year.

A low power-per-worker ratio in the national economy, a shortage of raw materials and a growing imbalance between the output of goods and the home demand for them are being compounded by a dislocation of the national planning system. This problem is connected both with a shortage of skilled manpower and the progressing licence in China for elements of "free enterprise," which is a particularly disturbing factor if seen against the background of Beijing's ever closer leaning up with the West. On the other hand, the financing of joint projects and the import of foreign technology have materially declined because China has turned out to be unable to "digest" even the equipment that has been supplied.

The factors just mentioned are largely traceable to the inability of the national leadership to find realistic ways and means of dealing with the present crisis as well as to the attempts to resolve countless difficulties experimentally. This inability shows itself in the virtual absence of plan targets and guidelines for the various sectors of the national economy, let alone industrial complexes or individual undertakings. On this account, the time limits for the "readjustment," boiling down, essentially, to restoring the normal functioning of China's economic set-up, have been put off indefinitely.

In an effort to justify what is, in point of fact, an anti-people policy, the national leadership is trying to create a propaganda background to make its action appear, both in and out of China, as "concern" for its citizens and as a determination to raise the people's standard of living. The actual steps the leaders of the regime are taking cause serious doubt as to the good faith of such intentions.

Individual groups in the Chinese top leadership are expecting to make the disastrous plight of the economy a weapon in the struggle against their political opponents and to "legalise" further executive reshuffles and purges of central and local party and government bodies. The Chinese press is writing a lot today about the immense damage which was done to the national economy by the "Great Leap Forward" and the "Cultural Revolution" now called a "ten-year chaos." In so doing, the press refers to the domination of the national leadership by a "leftist ideology" in those years. It is indicative, however, that propaganda is at pains to separate the name of Mao Zedong, the man principally responsible for the misfortunes of the Chinese people, from all those negative developments.

For all the fairness of the assessments given today to the former Maoist economic experiments, what strikes the eye is that the present leadership is unable to define the actual ways of correcting the situation that has developed. The acknowledgment of the sorry plight of the national economy and the winding-up of the ambitious "four modernisations" programme (it is now said in Beijing that it will take "a

long time" and that the coming twenty years will be no more than its "initial period" during which China "will be unable to attain the level of economically advanced nations") do not by themselves give any reason for the country's working people to be optimistic.

However, the reasons for the malaise of the Chinese economy are known only too well. While depriving the people of the essentials of life, Beijing is trying to update its military machinery. The modernisation of the Chinese army is expected to cost the nation from 40 to 60 billion dollars. While gearing China's economic development to the strategic objective of "overtaking the U.S. and the USSR in the field of military technology in 20 years," China's rulers are advising their people to abide by the spirit of "steadfast and self-abnegating struggle" and to "fear no privation." This is an old song, indeed! The "Almighty Master" once sought to convince everybody that "poverty is a good thing." Similar appeals are now being made by his followers imitating their "teacher's" inordinate ambitions, yearning for world hegemony and warmongering chauvinism.

CSO: 1812/47

INTERNATIONAL

REASONS FOR INCREASING EMIGRATION FROM ISRAEL EXAMINED

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 29 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Y. Korshunov, correspondent for IZVESTIA]

[Text] A marked decline of the number of immigrants arriving in Israel has been qualified by Professor Efraim Urbah, a prominent associate at one of Jerusalem's universities, as convincing proof of Zionism's failure. A no less marked increase in emigration from Israel, which can be illustrated by the recently published figures of the Israeli Central Statistical Board, has become added proof of this failure.

According to these figures, last year alone more than 30,000 people left Israel, altogether over 500,000 emigrants fled Israel. As many as 10.9 per cent of the polled Israelis intend to go abroad. As compared with 1979, the number of emigrants last year grew by 80 per cent. The figures, however, are believed to be considerably understated.

According to American data, in the U.S alone, there are more than half a million Israelis.

A France PRESSE correspondent reports that included among the runaways from the Promised Land to the United States are a former ambassador of Israel to Austria, nearly a hundred and fifty diplomats and dozens of emissaries of the World Zionist Organisation who called upon Jews to come to Israel and who then fled it themselves.

Young people who do not want to be cannon fodder are leaving Israel.

The Zionist leaders of Tel Aviv are alarmed and infuriated. Israel's Prime Minister Begin stated that since the time of the establishment of Israel emigration has deprived the country of four divisions, or 12 brigades.

There are a lot of reasons why young people are leaving Israel in great numbers-- the lack of ideals, growing military psychosis in the country, the economic crisis, increasing inflation, soaring prices, the highest taxes in the world, the most acute housing problem, and so on.

CSO: 1812/47

INTERNATIONAL

ECONOMIC DECOLONIZATION SEEN AS 'ORDER OF THE DAY'

Alma Ata AGITATOR KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 6, Mar 81 pp 29-31

[Article by A. Anyshkin-Timofeyev: "Economic Decolonization Is the Order of the Day"]

[Text] The Summary Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress noted that the revolutionary struggle of the peoples during recent years has been marked by new victories. Testimony to this effect is provided by the revolutions in Ethiopia, Afghanistan, and Nicaragua, as well as the overthrow of the monarchist, anti-popular regime in Iran. During the 1970's the de facto liquidation of the colonial empires was completed. But the strengthening of the independence of the liberated countries does not suit the imperialists. By thousands of ways and methods they are attempting to bind these countries to themselves in order to dispose their natural resources more freely and to utilize their territories for their own strategic designs. Herein an age-old method of the colonialists is being used: "Divide and Conquer!"

In opposing the policy of imperialism, during the mid-1970's the former colonial countries posed the question of a new international economic system. In this struggle the developing countries have received the broad support of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized the following: "The restructuring of international economic relations on a democratic basis is historically justified. A great deal can and must be done in this matter. But, of course, it is impossible, as is sometimes done, to reduce this question simply to differences between the 'rich North' and the 'poor South.' We are prepared to assist, and in fact are assisting, in the establishment of just international economic relations.

There must not be any doubts in anybody's mind, Comrades: the CPSU will continue to consistently carry out a course to develop cooperation between the USSR and the liberated countries, to strengthen the alliance between world socialism and the national-liberation movement."

Statistics show the following: in the world today every seventh person is going hungry, every third person lacks elementary medical aid, and every fifth person is illiterate.

The overwhelming majority of these people live in the developing countries. Although the countries of the "third world" have indeed achieved political independence, they occupy as before an unequal position within the world capitalist economy. Moreover, they are the object of unrestrained plunder on the part of the imperialist powers.

Take the continent of Africa, for example. Over the course of a long period of time it has served as a source of cheap raw material for the industry of the highly developed capitalist countries. As a result there has been an enrichment of the exploiters and a still further impoverishment of Africa itself. A similar evaluation is fully applicable to Asia, where the living standards of almost 800 million people are below the poverty level, as well as to Latin America, where 40 percent of the population lives in poverty.

Although imperialism has been compelled to abandon direct domination over its former colonies and semi-colonies, it does not wish to loosen the economic clutches in which it holds them. Furthermore, imperialism is attempting to intensify its exploitation of the developing countries, their enormous resources of people and natural materials.

Serving as the shock force of neocolonialism are the transnational corporations. Not limiting themselves to the extraction of mineral raw materials, these gigantic capitalist octopi are stretching out their tentacles into other sectors of the economy of the developing countries as well, particularly into the processing industry and agriculture. They are striving not only to retain for these countries the role of raw-material appendages, but also to turn them into their own auxiliary workshops and by means of strict controls to utilize their industrial development in their own profit-seeking interests. According to incomplete data from the Secretariat of UNCTAD, foreign companies during the years 1970--1977 took out of the developing countries in the form of profits alone some 72.2 billion dollars, which exceeded by a factor of 1.8 the influx of new investments. On the average, U.S. companies in Latin America received three dollars of net income for every dollar invested.

Since they occupy the dominant positions in the world capitalist economy, the imperialist states dictate the conditions for granting loans and credits, new technology, patents and licenses, amounts of commodity exchange, tariffs, freight rates, and prices on the world market. The industrial goods which are being bought by the developing countries are becoming constantly more expensive, whereas the prices on the products and articles which they sell are continually falling. The exception is petroleum, but it is only a relatively small group of countries which has this commodity at its disposal. As a result of blatant discrimination the share of the developing countries in world trade over the last decade and a half has been reduced from 30 to 15 percent. Their financial indebtedness has grown catastrophically. By the end of 1980 it had reached 450 billion dollars, while the payments on it had reached 88 billion dollars. These payments have become an unbearable burden for the developing countries, since as much as one-third of the state budget goes into

them. The so-called "aid" of the imperialists acts as a distorted means of economic bloodletting, an open plundering of the developing countries.

The West sells its own industrial goods to the developing countries at monopolistically high prices. But such "commodities" as economic crises, decline in production, inflation, and unemployment it sends them free of charge.

In their chase after profits the transnational corporations with the active assistance of the governments of the Western countries engage in a spirited arms trade, thereby facilitating the involvement of the "third world" in the arms race. The West also encourages the so-called "brain drain." According to data of the International Labor Organization, several hundred thousand skilled specialists from the Asian countries are working at the present time in North America and Western Europe.

. . .

The neocolonialist policy of the imperialist states is encountering resistance from an ever-increasing number of developing countries. They do not want to be reconciled to a dependent economic status, they reject the "partnership" which has been imposed upon them following the model of a horse and its rider, and they are demanding more and more persistently a change in their unequal position. Proceeding from this is the need to activate efforts directed at creating a new international economic system.

But what exactly will such a system comprise? First of all, it will be a participation on the basis of equality of all countries in solving world economic problems in the common interests of all. It will mean the right to adopt that economic and social system which a particular country deems most suitable for its own development. It will mean the full sovereignty of every state over its own natural resources and all economic activity. Finally, this means strict controls over the activities of the transnational corporations.

The new international economic system posits the increase of the share of the developing countries in world industrial production, the setting of mutually profitable and stable prices in the exchange of raw materials for finished products, a guarantee of widespread and stable access of the industrial goods turned out by the developing countries to the capitalist markets, the elimination of discriminatory trade organizations, the creation of more acceptable conditions for acquiring technology, economic and financial aid without any sort of political or military conditions attached, and a lightening of the burden of financial indebtedness to the capitalist states. The essence of all these demands boils down to the following: the developing countries wish to be complete masters in their own houses and equal partners in the sphere of international economic exchange and cooperation.

In recent years the movement of the developing countries for their own economic and social liberation has notably intensified. This was manifested, in particular, at such important international forums as the Fifth Session of UNCTAD* (Manila, May 1979), the Sixth Conference of the Heads of States and Governments of the

*UNCTAD--United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Non-aligned Countries (Havana, September 1979), and the Third General Conference of UNIDO* (Delhi, January--February 1980) and, finally, the 11th Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Economic Questions (August--September 1980). At the forums mentioned above the developing countries put forth new ideas and proposals. One of them is the creation of an international fund with capital amounting to at least 300 billion dollars to render aid to "third world" countries for economic development. A request was addressed to the developed capitalist countries not to insist on payment of the foreign debt by the most economically backward countries. Demands were also set forth on such financial institutions under Western control as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) to substantially change the neocolonialist policy with regard to the developing countries and to allow them to participate in solving problems of currency and finance. It is important to note that the questions of establishing a new international economic system are being linked more and more often with the struggle to reduce military budgets, to put a halt to the arms race, and to promote disarmament.

But what position does the capitalist West take with regard to these matters? If previously, under the pressure of circumstances and tactical considerations, it had demonstrated a readiness to discuss vital economic problems with the developing countries, at the present time, as the most recent forums have shown, it is beginning to oppose more and more openly the very idea of restructuring the international economic system. This was revealed with particular clarity during the course of the 11th Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Economic Questions. The imperialist powers, which have fattened themselves on colonial plunder and have continued to exploit their former colonies and semi-colonies by neocolonialist methods, are doing everything in order not to allow the implementation of the legitimate demands of the developing countries. The establishment of a just international economic system is in contradiction to their striving to resolve the problems of their own untreatably sick economies at the expense of these countries. Indicative in this connection are the results of a joint session of the IMF and the IBRD which was held in 1979. The principal demands of the developing countries were rejected, and the adopted program devoted its main consideration to problems which were disturbing the industrial capitalist countries, in particular, the energy crisis.

As a result the confrontation between the young national states and the imperialist powers is becoming more and more acute. Since it foresees dangerous consequences for itself, the West is attempting to dislodge the developing countries from the general positions which they have agreed upon and to find breaches in them. It has launched a diverse arsenal of means of political blackmail and economic pressure. These include attempts to destabilize the political, economic, and social situations in a number of developing countries, especially in those which have chosen a socialist orientation, and this includes, finally, economic blockade. However, the efforts of the neocolonialists have come up against an increasing resistance on the part of an entire number of developing countries. Among them a considerable group of socialistically oriented countries are distinguished by their anti-imperialist militancy. Herein is a clear manifestation of the indisputable fact that the situation in the world has radically changed.

* UNIDO--United Nations Organization for Industrial Development.

Vanished irrevocably into the past are the times when imperialism could dictate its will with impunity. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted, "with the present-day ratio of the world's class forces the liberated countries can fully oppose the imperialist dictates and achieve just, i. e., equitable economic relationships."

* * *

In the struggle to establish an equitable international economic system the developing countries rely on the multifaceted support of the socialist states. The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, in supporting the legitimate aspirations of the developing countries, advocate the eradication of the vestiges of colonialism and the liquidation of neo-colonialism in the sphere of international economic relations. According to their profound convictions, all forms of discrimination, inequity, dictation, and exploitation ought to be removed once and for all from these relations. In the Declaration of Member-States of the Warsaw Treaty, which was adopted in May 1980, emphasis was placed on the particular importance of the problem of overcoming the gap in the economic development of states as well as on the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis; support was also expressed for the efforts of the developing countries to speed up the pace of their own economic and social development.

It is obvious that the well-grounded demands of the developing countries for aid to be expanded to them for the purpose of overcoming their backwardness primarily at the expense of the enormous monopoly profits of the imperialist powers. For it is precisely they who bear the historical responsibility for this backwardness.

Another source of financing for the development of the former colonies and semi-colonies is reducing the non-production expenditures for the arms race imposed by imperialism. And it has reached dangerous proportions. During the past year the total outlays in the world for military purposes exceeded 500 billion dollars, and during the 1980's they could amount to 600 billion dollars. There are as many as 25 million persons in service in the regular armies of the world's countries. In other words, in one year the world spends as much money on armies and weapons as would be needed for more than 100 developing states to industrialize by the end of this century. This, in particular, is why the order of the day is to take all measures to activate the struggle to affirm the lessening of international tension, bring an end to the arms race, and support disarmament.

Support of the developing countries by the states of the socialist community is different in principle from the imperialist "aid." If the latter goes primarily into the non-production sphere or into those branches which guarantee the extraction of super-profits, the assistance on the part of the socialist states is directed at creating the foundations of the future economic independence of the developing countries, at strengthening the positions of the state and cooperative sectors in their economies, developing natural resources under conditions which ensure the genuine sovereignty of these states. At the present time with the aid of CEMA member-countries about 4,500 industrial enterprises and other projects very important to the national economy have been built or are under construction in 90 developing states. The countries of the socialist community have affirmed their readiness to further expand economic and technical cooperation with the developing states.

* * *

The transformation of international economic relations along new and democratic lines depends, of course, to a great extent, on how consistently and firmly the developing countries themselves act, on how extensively they utilize the positive experience of the socialist countries in carrying out progressive socioeconomic changes, and in creating independent national economies. Overcoming the desperate resistance of imperialism and its monopolies requires large and prolonged efforts from states which are genuinely interested in such changes. The pledge of success on this path lies in the increase of consolidated actions and cooperation between the developing countries and the socialist countries.

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INTERNATIONAL

AUSTRIAN, AFGHAN VISITORS IN DUSHANBE

Austrian Cultural Ties

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 22 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] A delegation from the Austrian city of Klagenfurt--the adopted brother-city of the capital of Tajikistan--visited Dushanbe at the eve of World Related Cities Day, which will be celebrated on 26 April.

"Great distances are not an interference to our growing friendship. Each of our exchange visits is a clear confirmation of this," declared Leopold Guggenberger, mayor of Klagenfurt and leader of the delegation, on meeting elected officials of the Tajik Society of Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries. "We came to Tajikistan impressed by the memory of the recently completed negotiations between USSR Council of Ministers Chairman N. A. Tikhonov and Austrian Chancellor B. Kreisky, in the course of which successful development of economic and cultural ties between the two countries was mentioned and the directions for further development of cooperation between them were determined."

The guests took a tour of the republic's capital, visited the Republic Library imeni A. Firdousi and preschool institutions, and they traveled to the city of the power engineers, Nurek.

The delegation from the brother-city was received by the executive committee of the Dushanbe City Soviet of Peoples Deputies. Measures to reinforce friendship and cultural contacts between Dushanbe and Klagenfurt were planned.

Closer Afghan Ties

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 23 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] "The grandiose scope of construction in such a small republic as Tajikistan is the best recommendation in favor of socialism," declared Suleyman Loyk, member of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and president of the Afghanistan Academy of Sciences, in a talk with a reporter from the Tajik Press Agency after visiting the city of Nurek and the Nurekskaya GES.

An exchange of opinions on deepening contacts between scientists of the two countries was held in the presidium of the Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences.

"The sincere feelings of brotherhood which are displayed toward us by Soviet people," said Suleyman Loyk, "inspire confidence in that we possess faithful, tested friends upon whom we can rely in the defense of the achievements of the April revolution. We are proud of our friendship with the Soviet Union, and we are deeply grateful for the assistance that is being rendered. Let me take this opportunity to once again express my gratefulness for the cooperation provided in establishing the scientific centers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in organizing new laboratories and equipping them, and in training scientists.

"In conclusion I would like to note that this is my second trip to Tajikistan. As in my first trip, which took place 3 years ago, I take pleasure in noting the high development of the republic's economy and culture. I was pleased to note in talks with my Tajik colleagues that Soviet science serves peace, creative development, and the good of mankind--the example of Tajikistan persuades us of this."

The Afghan scientists have left Dushanbe for their motherland.

11004

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NATIONAL

SOCIAL DIFFERENCES, OTHER PROBLEMS COMPLICATE REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 2, 1981 pp 84-91

[Article by K. Vavilov: "Social Problems in the Development of the Unified National Economic Complex of the USSR"]

[Text] Defining the prospects for our country's economic and social progress in the 1980's, the Communist Party bases itself on the need for making fuller use of the possibilities and advantages of mature socialist society. One of the most important features of this historic stage is consistent growth in the coordination and proportionate development of all aspects of economic and social life, expressed in particular by growth in the unity of all factors of social production, and distribution and exchange within the country. This was also reflected in the draft report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress. It emphasizes: "Achieve dynamic and balanced development of the USSR economy, as a unified national economic complex, and proportionate growth of all of its sectors and of the economies of the union republics."

Transformation of the socialist economy into a unified national economic complex is the result of the action of the entire system of socialist economic laws, and mainly the law of planned proportionate development. It is a process of surmounting the disproportions in the economy which arose in view of various causes in previous stages of the country's history. Creation of a unified national economic complex in the USSR means attainment of a new, higher level in collectivization of production and optimization of national economic ties and the structure of social production.

Formation of a unified national economic complex is a general law of development of mature socialist society and one of the manifestations of socialism's development upon its own foundation. Depending on the concrete conditions, this process proceeds differently in different countries. It was complicated in the Soviet Union by, in particular, the vastness of the territory, the great length of transportation routes, irregular distribution of raw materials and manpower among the country's different regions, presence of a number of undeveloped regions, insufficient development of some important sectors of industry and the infrastructure, and so on.

A unified national economic complex represents a qualitatively new level in the development of the economy. It is an economy controlled on the basis of a single plan, founded on the basis of a broad array of specific-purpose social programs and exhibiting sensible territorial distribution of productive forces and proportionate intersector development, in which all basic phases of social reproduction--

production, distribution, exchange, and consumption--are balanced. Increased centralization, the October (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee noted, has tremendous significance to development of this complex as a single whole. Only a centrally organized system can effectively manage this complex and surmount bureaucratic and local-interest tendencies, while allowing room for initiative in local organs and labor collectives.

Growing unity of the economic and social aspects of the development of social production is typical of the USSR's national economic complex; in this case the role of the social aspects of the development of communism is constantly growing. This applies to both territorial and intersector cross sections of our national economy. This tendency is reflected in the 11th Five-Year Plan, presently under development, and in the program of economic and social progress spelled out by the party for the 1980's.

This article will examine only some of the social problems associated with development of the USSR's unified national economic complex, particularly the problems of migration policy in modern conditions, and certain issues associated with improving the structure of the national economy, ones having a direct bearing on social problems.

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One important aspect of the economy's integrated development is sensible distribution of productive forces and improvement of territorial division of labor. The draft report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress states the task: "Insure improvement of the distribution of productive forces with the purposes of raising the effectiveness of social production on the basis of further specialization and proportionate development of the economies of the union republics and economic regions within the country's unified national economic complex."

Before the distribution of productive forces could be made more effective, we had to surmount the historically evolved disproportions, where the bulk of the potential raw materials and energy resources are concentrated beyond the Urals while most of the consuming enterprises are in the European USSR. For this purpose we developed, and are now implementing, a program for developing Siberia, the Far East, the North, and other territories. A network of large regional and territorial-production complexes has been created in new regions of economic development--West Siberian, Kansk-Achinsk, Sayanskiy, southern Yakut, Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, southern Tajik, and others. Now, one out of every 7 rubles of capital investments is allocated beyond the Urals.

Massive industrial development of new regions naturally necessitated the resettlement of tremendous human resources in those regions and solution of complex migration problems. In and of themselves, these problems are not new; they were attacked quite vigorously in our country in the first years of socialist development. V. I. Lenin himself pointed out that a socialist state must "have the possibility for moving tens and hundreds of thousands of workers wherever the Soviet government needs them" ("Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 42, p 150). But the scale, significance, and methods of migration policy are undergoing change in developed socialist society. Stable growth of the population and its establishment in undeveloped regions is becoming a prerequisite of their successful development.

These problems have not been fully solved yet. Thus in 1980 Siberia and the Far East, which make up 57 percent of the Soviet Union's territory and which possess tremendous raw material and other natural resources, contained a little more than 10 percent of the population. In this case the ratio of this population to the USSR's total population is increasing too slowly, since active immigration of manpower is being accompanied by its rather significant emigration. Personnel turnover and migrational mobility of the population are higher here than in the country on an average.

All of this makes it necessary to create a highly effective mechanism of purposeful migration. In developed socialist society, this mechanism would have to be different from that used, for example, during the first five-year plans. We cannot limit ourselves here to just administrative or agitation-propaganda methods (no matter how important they might be). What we need is a well conceived, carefully weighed system of economic and social measures making people interested in resettling in new regions and, what is most important, establishing themselves there, inasmuch as the unfavorable natural and climatic factors, the occasionally difficult working conditions, and the absence of the required life support complex and a social infrastructure hinder solution of this problem.

Understatement of the role and significance of social problems is especially impermissible in these regions. Integrated development of new regions presupposes implementation of material-technical measures in organic unity with social measures. Therefore in my opinion it would be suitable to supplement the provision contained in the draft Basic Directions: "Create conditions insuring availability of personnel to newly commissioned enterprises, especially in Siberia and the Far East" with a reference to the necessity for creating all of the necessary conditions for the work, life, and rest of laborers and their families.

The concrete measures foreseen in this area include improving regional regulation of wages, increasing the allowances paid to laborers working in remote regions, increasing capital investments into housing construction, improving the quality of the latter with a consideration for natural and climatic conditions, organizing new training institutions, including those of higher education, expanding sanatorium and health resort construction, creating new sectors of economic endeavor with the purposes of raising employment, hastening construction of children's athletic and cultural-educational institutions, and so on.

It stands to reason that redistribution of labor resources among different regions of the country must proceed in such a way that it would not create or aggravate a manpower shortage. The fact is that in a number of cases, the population of Siberia and the Far East is enlarged not at the expense of regions with a surplus work force, but at the expense of those experiencing a manpower shortage. This is why we need optimum redistribution of labor resources.

During the years of Soviet rule a tremendous leap forward was made in surmounting the economic gap between the country's developed and formerly backward regions. Each union republic now has its own powerful industrial base, and its own scientific and educational centers. These improvements were accompanied by major social changes, by elimination of the differences in the social structure of nations and nationalities: by growth in the urban population, by formation of a national

working class, by growth in the educational and cultural level of the indigenous population, by active inclusion of women in social production, and so on. In one way or another, this process is still going on in developed socialism.

It stands to reason that some national differences in social structure and in the manpower structure still persist today. In those republics where agriculture makes a greater contribution to the economy than the national average, and where owing to favorable natural conditions the productivity of private farms is high, and where a high birth rate is absent, the proportion of the population employed in the state sector of the economy and in the social production of kolkhozes, and especially that of women, is somewhat lower, migrational mobility is lower, and urbanization is proceeding more slowly.

Thus in 1979 the proportion of women within the total force of blue and white collar workers varied among different republics from 54 percent in Estonia to 39 percent in Tajikistan. And although women do perform important functions outside of production in regions of low female employment in the national economy (the reproduction indicators for the population are the highest in such regions), the reserves for active participation of women in social production are still present.

There are also significant differences in the growth trends of the urban population. In 1979 the deviations in the proportion of the urban population of certain autonomous administrative units from the national average reached as much as 49 percent, while in terms of the union republics these deviations varied from a maximum positive deviation of 7 percent in Estonia to a maximum negative deviation of 28 percent in Tajikistan.

Both absolute and relative growth of the urban population and, consequently, absolute and relative reduction of the rural population is an average statistical trend common to the entire country. Thus in the period between the last two national censuses (1970 and 1979) the urban population increased by 27.6 million, or by 20 percent, and its proportion within the total population increased by 6 percent.

Growth of the urban population is a consequence of various processes: migration of the rural public to the cities, transformation of rural settlements into cities and towns, construction of new cities, and natural growth of the urban population. The first two factors are the most important here. In the 9 years between the last two censuses, they were responsible for 57 percent of the increment in urban population. But these processes proceed differently in different republics and regions, and consequently urbanization is proceeding in different ways. In the 1970's, the greatest reduction in rural population occurred in the Russian Federation and in the Ukraine (though it did occur in different areas and in different ways).

But at the same time we have republics in which the majority of the population continues to live in the countryside (52 percent in the Turkmen SSR, 61 percent in the Kirghiz SSR, and 60 percent in the Moldavian SSR). Thus because of natural growth in the rural population, its proportion within the total population of the Turkmen SSR and Tajikistan has remained practically the same. Moreover this pertains primarily to the indigenous nationalities, while growth of the urban population in these and in a number of other regions is occurring to a significant extent due to immigration from other parts of the country. There is one more important consequence of the sluggish growth of the urban population in a number of the republics: slow change in the class structure of the population to in a relatively slow incorporation of indigenous nationalities into the working class.

Persistence of tangible differences in the economic and social structures and in the nature and rates of the population's social mobility in different regions of the country is having a significant influence upon formation of the unified international economic complex. On one hand relative surpluses of manpower are developing in a number of national regions, while on the other hand the manpower demands of industry, transportation, and construction are being satisfied in such regions at the expense of regions of the country experiencing a shortage of labor resources.

All of these phenomena are objective in nature, and the process of surmounting them is simultaneously objectively dependent and purposefully controllable, meaning that broad economic, organizational, and cultural measures can and must be implemented. The draft Basic Directions indicate the need for making fuller use of Central Asia's labor resources, and particularly for expanding the training of the local public for skilled jobs, especially the rural young. In my opinion we should add to this that it would be desirable to improve the efforts to provide vocational orientation for the rural young. Orientation of larger groups of young nationals toward selection of "urban" professions and occupations is one of the mandatory prerequisites of raising the growth rate of the urban population by the addition of the indigenous residents of the republics, of faster replenishment of the working class, and of optimization of the structure of national labor resources.

We should note that in a number of cases poor or inadequate knowledge of Russian--the language of international communication--is a circumstance that hinders migration of the indigenous population. This problem is rather broad in importance to the country as a whole. Thus according to the 1979 population census, 63.4 million persons of non-Russian nationalities were unable to demonstrate that they were able to use the Russian language fluently. Although the census did reveal a decline in the size and proportion of the non-Russian population that was not fluent in Russian--from 51 percent in 1970 to 38 percent in 1979, it should be kept in mind that for a number of nationalities these indicators are still higher than the union average. In his message to participants of the All-Union Scientific-Theoretical Conference "The Russian Language--the Language of Friendship and Cooperation of the Peoples of the USSR", Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted: "Fluency in Russian, in addition to one's native language, voluntarily accepted as a common historic attribute of all Soviet people, promotes further consolidation of the political, economic, and spiritual unity of the Soviet people."

Implementation of all these measures will doubtlessly promote acceleration of social processes corresponding to the laws of mature socialist society, further equalization of the economic and social structures of the republics and other national and state formations, and consequently, greater internationalization of the USSR's economy and its further development as a unified national economic complex. These measures will promote completion of the task posed in the draft Basic Directions: "Increase the contribution made by each union republic to the solution of general state problems."

Improvement of the unified national economic complex presupposes development of all sources of its growth and all of its aspects--both economic and ecological on one hand and the broadest social aspects on the other. This is also a reflection of an integrated approach to management of the economy. I am referring to development of each republic, each region, kray, and oblast as a unified socioeconomic complex. The tasks of integrated economic and social planning and control are being completed today at all levels--by both central and local government organs.

The law "On the Basic Powers of Kray and Oblast Soviets of Peoples Deputies and of the Soviets of Peoples Deputies of Autonomous Oblasts and Autonomous Okrugs", adopted by the Third Session, Ninth Convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, establishes that a kray or an oblast Soviet of Peoples Deputies "develops, as part of the plans for the economic and social development of the kray or oblast, summaries for the entire complex of measures associated with social development, and foresees, within these summaries, measures aimed at improving working conditions, raising the skill levels and occupational proficiency of workers and the general educational and cultural level of the population, improving housing and cultural-personal conditions, improving medical services, and other measures associated with social development and culture, in coordination with the targets of production development, capital construction, and growth in the effectiveness of the latter."

As we can see, this law clearly spells out the tasks of the soviets associated with developing the krays and oblasts as socioeconomic complexes.

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In addition to a territorial aspect, formation and further improvement of the unified national economic complex has a clearly expressed intersector aspect, requiring harmonious, proportionate development of not only the leading industrial sectors making up the basis of the national economy, but also all other sectors. Comprehensive development of the economy is an important trait of the USSR's national economic complex.

In essence, from the structural, sector aspect, the unified national economic complex is an intricate interacting system of a number of sector complexes: fuel and power, construction materials, machine building, agroindustrial, the complex represented by the productive infrastructure and the multisector complex of the social infrastructure, and so on. Directly or indirectly, each of these complexes is associated with social problems, with improving the citizen's working and living conditions, with his physical and spiritual development, and with his development as a producer and as a consumer of material and spiritual blessings, since the ultimate beneficiary of any form of production in socialism is the individual. In other words the functions of all sectors of the national economic complex are subordinated to the action of the basic economic law of socialism. Their functions differ in that some sectors satisfy the individual's needs directly, while others do so indirectly, insuring the presence of the initially required material base, equipment, implements of labor, and so on.

One of the most important social problems is that of raising the material and cultural standard of living of the people, of creating the conditions for comprehensive development of the personality. "To create the conditions for fuller satisfaction of the entire population's demands for high-quality and diversified foodstuffs, industrial goods, and cultural and personal articles"--such is the task posed in the Draft Basic Directions.

Development of agricultural production has priority significance in this task. It cannot be examined in isolation from the system of procurement, transportation, and processing of foodstuffs. These national economic sectors, emphasized Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, form a single food complex which must be planned and controlled as

as a single whole. Problems associated with development of the agroindustrial complex and the food complex contained within it were examined in the journal *POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE* (see in particular the article by P. Paskar', "Development of the Agroindustrial Complex of the USSR"; No 10, 1980). Therefore we will dwell here only on issues pertaining to other spheres of the national economy, ones which also play an important role of satisfaction of the Soviet people's needs.

I will discuss, first of all, production of consumer goods by industry, products in what is referred to as group "B".

In the transitory period and in the early stages of socialism's development, production of group "B" products did not enjoy sufficient development. The specific conditions of the transition to socialism in our country placed priority on tasks such as eliminating the devastation of the world and civil wars, and creating heavy industry--the foundation of all of the country's industry and defense. In order to offer opposition to capitalist encirclement in economic and military respects, we had to limit ourselves in everything, including personal consumption, investing our assets into heavy industry. During the first five-year plans, reallocation of accumulated assets into the development of production of the resources of production from group "B" and from agriculture was a necessary, though forced, measure. This resulted in a significant gap in the rate of development of group "A" and "B" industrial goods.

The lag in development of group "B" reduced the rate of growth of national income in comparison with the growth of gross production, it reduced the proportion of national income channeled into personal consumption, and it led to a gap between consumer goods production and affordable consumer demands, to a gap between the growth rates of productivity and wages.

After developed socialism came into being in the USSR, qualitatively new conditions arose for raising the people's material welfare. The social orientation for production assumed decisive significance. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized at the 24th CPSU Congress: "...and our goals, our higher economic potential, and the need for developing the national economy are making a more-profound turn of the economy toward solution of diverse problems associated with raising the people's welfare possible and necessary". The party declared raising the material and cultural standard of living of the laborers the supreme goal of its economic strategy.

The CPSU Central Committee's draft report called insuring further growth of the Soviet people's welfare the chief task of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Hence we observe change in the role and significance of sectors manufacturing products in direct satisfaction of consumer demand. Presence of a powerful heavy industry also affords a much greater possibility than before for providing the resources of production to agriculture, to light and food industry, and to other sectors within the second subdivision of social production. Production of consumer goods is also rising at heavy industry enterprises.

All of this has created the preconditions for bringing the growth rates of the two subdivisions of social production closer together. Differences between the rates declined noticeably in the 1970's. In the 11th Five-Year Plan, consumer goods production in industry is to be expanded at a higher rate than production of the

resources of production. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized, consumer goods production will develop on the basis of a long-term program uniting the efforts of all sectors upon which it depends.

Accelerated development of the production of goods in group "B" does not at all mean reducing our attention to heavy industry, which will continue to form the foundation of the material-technical base of socialism, the foundation for reequipping of all national economic sectors, for strengthening the country's defense capabilities, and for raising the people's welfare. The approach to development of the second subdivision of social production is fundamentally new today in that for the first time we have the possibility for planning, financing, and modernizing this subdivision, orienting ourselves not so much on its relationship to the first subdivision as on satisfaction of the optimum demands of society and the people, and on the structure of consumer demand.

One important aspect in the formation and improvement of the country's unified national economic complex is comprehensive development of the social infrastructure, which represents the aggregate of sectors, institutions, and organizations promoting favorable conditions for the vital activities of people in labor, culture, and the personal area. In the stage of mature socialism, when the economy is developing under the growing influence of the material and spiritual demands of the individual and of the society as a whole, the role and significance of the social infrastructure is constantly growing. Moreover the degree of its development is becoming one of the most important indicators and criteria of the maturity of the economy itself. It is precisely here that we can envision the social orientation of economic progress most clearly.

The social infrastructure of our national economy is a multisector, rapidly developing sphere. According to the data of experts, as of the end of the 1970's it consisted of not less than 16 integrated sectors and more than 50 subsectors, and it was characterized by a high degree of division of labor. It includes the material and organizational components of sectors such as public health, general and vocational education, trade and personal services, housing and municipal services, vacation institutions, athletic institutions, cultural institutions, and so on. In my opinion the draft Basic Directions should define the concept itself of "social infrastructure," and it must be managed as a single whole, in the same way that we relate to the country's agroindustrial complex.

Insufficient development of the services means unjustifiably high outlays of time and labor to satisfy daily personal needs. Tens of billions of man-hours are expended each year on self-service, on selecting and acquiring goods, and on preparing food. The lag of the services, trade in particular, behind the modern demand is capable of having a negative effect on the end results of work in the productive sectors.

Improvement of trade, viewed as one of the sectors of the unified national economic complex, requires its conversion to an industrial basis, improvement of its equipment, and use of progressive organizational methods that have recommended themselves well in industry. Today, many shortcomings stem from the fact that the capital-labor ratio, mechanization, organization and, as a consequence, labor productivity in trade are far behind industry. Consequently there is much to be done in this area.

Growth in the significance of the services is causing an increase in the absolute number and proportion of workers in these sectors. Thus in the period from 1940 to 1979 the total quantity of workers employed in trade nearly doubled, while their proportion among all workers grew from 5 to 8 percent. At the same time the shortage of manpower in trade is growing. In 1971 the work force was short by 211,600 persons, or 2.7 percent, while in 1979 it was short by as much as 350,500 persons, or 3.9 percent.

Development of the entire complex of sectors directly satisfying the needs of the population (agriculture, light and food industry, trade and personal services, and so on) allows us to significantly raise the consumption level of the Soviet people. As an example in the period from 1940 to 1979, the rate of retail commodity turnover in our country was 7.5 times ahead of the population's growth rate. During the 11th Five-Year Plan we are to increase retail commodity turnover in state and cooperative trade by 22-25 percent, and the volume of personal services by about 1.4-1.5 times. The material-technical base of trade will be strengthened, and it will be supplemented by new, skilled workers. All of this will make it possible to improve services to customers, raise labor productivity in this area, and promote its industrialization.

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Improvement of the unified national economic complex of the USSR, both as a whole and in its individual aspects--structural, territorial, intersector--is most intimately associated with solution of important social problems. In combination with other factors, this will create the conditions for successive realization of the highest goal of the Communist Party's economic strategy.

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REGIONAL

ALTAY FIRST SECRETARY ON NEED FOR BETTER RURAL ROADS

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 81 p 2

[Interview with N. F. Aksenov, first secretary of the Altayskiy Kray party committee and delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress, by correspondent A. Afanas'yev, in Barnaul, date not given: "Rural Roads"]

[Text] What will rural roads be like? This was the subject of an interview by our correspondent with N. S. Aksenov, first secretary of the Altayskiy Kray party committee and delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress.

[Question] Nikolay Fedorovich, the document "Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and the Period Until 1990" envisioned a significant expansion of road construction in rural areas. You began your working career as a combine operator and learned a great deal about rural life. Therefore, the timeliness of this decision is probably especially apparent to you.

[Answer] That is true of every one involved with the problems of rural life. Without going into the economic side of the question yet, I would like to begin with the main thing: the social aspect. When we are thinking about the causes of the migration of rural young people, we discuss the continuing convergence of standards of living in the city and the countryside, the change in the content of rural occupations, and the rise in the cultural level of the countryside. But we seldom remember roads. Nonetheless, good rural roads are enormously important in keeping young people in the countryside. Any farm manager will confirm this statement. The road brings you closer to the theater and the library, the city stores and domestic services, concerts and exhibitions — in short, all those benefits which every city-dweller enjoys but which are still not always accessible to rural inhabitants. And if they are not always accessible, this means that a certain psychological barrier arises. Young people in the countryside ask themselves, "Why am I any worse than a young person in the city? I work just as much, but I do not get as many benefits." The possibility of visiting the city at any time also enables them to ponder the advantages of life in the countryside. Imagine it! You have your own home, garden, orchard, livestock, fresh air, and clean water. All these

things together with access to urban benefits give rural young people unquestioned advantages.

To support these observations, let me note that kolkhozes and sovkhoses which have satisfactory roads also have much lower worker transience than those that do not. Here is another interesting fact: the farms with good roads have roughly twice as many inhabitants who are graduates of higher and secondary schools.

[Question] That is a significant difference! The successful rise of agricultural production, of course, depends greatly on the number of young specialists. So does this mean that good roads help here?

[Answer] Certainly. But that is far from all they provide. You pointed out that at the 26th party congress the discussion was not about the development of agricultural production by itself, by rather about the development of the agroindustrial complex as a whole. This is an entirely different matter, qualitatively different. The countryside needs industrial scope, and the question of rapidly expanding and improving the road system is paramount in solving this problem. The Altay is no exception. We have done a good deal in the last 10 years. More than 300 million rubles has been allocated for development of the road system.

[Question] The road is an "economic quantity" which cannot be measured in kilometers alone. Could we, Nikolay Fedorovich, try to apply other forms of measurement? Is it possible?

[Answer] Why not? It is possible, for example, to evaluate roads by the quantity and quality of freight that travels on them, not just what is shipped but also what is lost and spoiled. This aspect of the matter, incidentally, is directly relevant to the labor and moral indoctrination of young people. The point is, we are trying to attune people to fully productive work and speak of the need to save every grain, every gram of fertilizer. Young people work with full responsibility and conscience and often achieve results that their older comrades could envy. But then their output is taken to the city or rayon center for processing, and it hurts to see how part of your labor goes to waste. This is also "indoctrination," but it is negative and often gives rise to indifference, a passive attitude, and lack of discipline.

There are some rayons such as Rebrikhinskiy, Yegor'yevskiy, Uglovskiy, and Romanovskiy where the road system is underdeveloped. About half of the central building areas of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses lack permanent connections with the rayon centers. What is the result? The result is that shipping costs are nearly half of the prime cost of the agricultural output. Moreover, it is not rare at all for the cost of delivery to exceed earnings from sale of the freight. When a river floods or the roads "turn to mud," this has an impact on the final results from the field, livestock unit, or garden. Managers usually do not like to talk about these losses, but they exist and they must be considered. Lack of roads makes it impossible to haul potatoes, sugar beets, sunflower, corn, and other crops with late harvest

times from the fields, threshing floors, and farms. Losses sometimes reach 10 percent of the harvest.

[Question] Poor roads also cause equipment downtime.

[Answer] They also raise another moral problem. You know, it is a rare person who likes to be without work. But if the equipment is down, this is where the problem begins. Idleness is the companion of poor discipline. Idleness spoils a good worker, especially a young one who is not yet morally and ideologically strong. You make your way to some remote place and it tears at your heart to see abandoned machines and vehicles here and there in the fields, on the shoulder of the road, and on the tracks. Each motor vehicle in good working condition is down for an average of about 40 days a year owing to lack of roads, and this is when loads are waiting and it is urgently necessary to haul them. A good number of tractors are employed in unproductive "alien" work, towing motor vehicles and hauling loads. Of course, we send personnel and equipment to these rayons first of all.

We have seen that the economy of agricultural production depends on development of the road system from other, positive examples as well. The construction of roads in Burlinskiy Rayon began five years ago. The volume of freight shipping rose 38 percent there in three years. The prime cost of loads shipped was no longer 10 kopecks a ton, it was seven. Add to that the social impact. Retail trade picked up significantly. The population received 162 percent more domestic services than, for example, in the last year of the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

[Question] In short, the range of economic influence of roads is quite broad. Then, is it possible to establish the relationship that exists in another area, between the condition of roads and the use of fuel and lubricants?

[Answer] The executive committee of the kray Soviet of People's Deputies reviews this question each year. During the muddy road season the use of fuel and lubricants usually increases 15 percent. As a result, many vehicles which were on "starvation rations" are not used.

[Question] We have already discussed the moral, indoctrination, and social impacts of good roads. Is it possible to put this in numbers somehow?

[Answer] I think it is. There is no need to be afraid of converting moral losses and gains to the language of numbers. They are dry, but they are accurate. Such a calculation can only be useful.

Look for yourself. We all know very well that as soon as a road starts getting muddy, the driver begins looking for a drier place. But the "drier place" is a meadow or planted field. You can curse at the drivers as much as you want and put out one warning sign after another, but this will not, unfortunately, solve the problem. The first thing to do is sit down and figure everything out carefully. For example, what real peasant or young machine operator can be indifferent to the "dry" fact that many hectares of pastures and grain fields are wiped out by motor vehicles taking bypasses around ruined places in unpaved

roads? We are not losing just grain or feed; we often lose much more: faith in the necessity of conscientious labor. Imagine how a good combine operator suffers when he sees his machine abandoned in the grain field. But his spirit is not unlimited either. After a time he will suddenly become "inexplicably" indifferent to the results of his work.

There is one other serious economic and social question: internal farm roads. They connect the divisions, brigades, and central buildings with the so-called "unpromising" towns and villages. Many of these roads, and this is obvious, must not only be preserved but also strengthened and broadened. These roads make it possible to provide services to the population and carry children to school. It is reasonable to keep them for economic reasons also. Instead of spreading our money around for the construction of small schools, enterprises, and domestic and cultural services, we should take it and build one good road.

The unpaved roads which are made at random, in a new place each year, to drive machines out, haul fertilizers, and take care of forested windbreaks are another matter. By no means all of them are necessary. A careful inventory is needed here. It should, of course, go along with construction of a permanent road system. You will agree, no driver will drive across fields if he has a good road. But the other short-term roads should be plowed under. After all, the point ultimately is to have good, efficient road communications.

More than 50,000 hectares of arable land could be plowed today in the strips along general-use roads. Plowing it would reduce the spread of weeds in the fields. And in the end it would afford a significant gain, some 3 million poods of grain.

[Question] How are things with road services? After all, this is also directly relevant to the subject of our conversation.

[Answer] All the rayons of the Altay today have bus communication with the center. Many have direct links to Barnaul. The time has now come for rapid development of road services. About half of the stations today can hold no more than 50 passengers. Only one-quarter of the terminals and stations have cafeterias and snackbars. But plans for the current decade envision construction of 130 rest areas, 10 hotels and campgrounds, 22 dining halls and cafes, 14 technical service stations, 16 bus terminals and stations, and 19 filling stations.

Roads today are a key factor in industrialization of the countryside. They are also an effective way to develop the economy and a good means of solving many social problems. This is why the planned changes are important.

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ESTONIAN PARTY RANK REPLENISHMENT ASSESSED

Tallinn KOMMUNIST ESTONII in Russian No 2, Feb 81 (signed to press 16 Feb 81)
pp 2-8

/Article by Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia K. Lebedev: "A Worthy Reinforcement for the Party"/

/Text/ The preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress in all party organizations became an exacting check of the results of the implementation of the decisions of the 25th party congress and the assignments of the 10th Five-Year Plan, a vital review of the forces of the party and the people. The recently held 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Estonia summarized the reports and elections in the party organizations of the republic and noted with satisfaction that together with our entire Leninist party the communists of Estonia had convincingly demonstrated the unity and solidarity of their ranks and had unanimously approved of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the multifaceted activity of its Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee headed by the loyal Leninist Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. The decisions of the June and October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plena, the principles and conclusions contained in the statements of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev were completely and utterly approved of and adopted as a guide to action in the republic party organizations.

The years of the past five-year plan gave convincing evidence of the correctness of the economic strategy drawn up by the 24th and 25th party congresses. The economic and defense potential of our country increased considerably. A new major step forward was taken in the development of the entire national economy and in the solution of great and important social problems. The foreign policy program of the party is being consistently implemented.

The national economy of our republic made appreciable gains. The awarding of the Order of the October Revolution to the republic and the high rating of the achievements in labor, which was given in the messages of greeting of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, convincingly attest to the services of the workers in the building of communism. An extensive program of social measures was implemented on the basis of the growth of the economy. At every step the workers of the republic sense the constant concern of the party about the well-being of the people and fully approve of its correct, firm Leninist policy, which has been proven by life.

History has bestowed upon the party of Lenin and the Soviet people the honorable role of pioneers in the building of socialism and communism. In leading the people

over previously unexplored paths, the party is successfully fulfilling its historic mission owing to the fact that it is steadfastly and consistently guided by Marxist-Leninist theory. The strength of our party lies in ideological and organizational solidarity, in the continuous strengthening of the contacts with the broad masses of workers.

The Soviet people thoroughly understand the policy of the party and support it wholeheartedly. The unshakable authority of the party and the strengthening of its leading and guiding role in society are arousing among many Soviet people the ardent desire to link their life with it ideologically and organizationally, the desire to champion the ideals of the party by belonging to its ranks. In itself this phenomenon is very significant and attests to the depth of the ties of the party with the masses. And the party organizations, in strict conformity with the party By-Laws, select for their ranks the most progressive and politically conscious workers who are vigorously participating in the building of communism.

The CPSU has always attached great importance to the reinforcement of its ranks, considering party membership and active involvement in its activity to be a fundamental issue of the building of the party.

Much attention was devoted to these questions at the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses, at which the tenet that the enhancement of the role of the party as an objective law of the building of socialism and communism takes place not by itself and not spontaneously, but is achieved by the purposeful and active work of the party itself, all its organizations and each communist and depends to an enormous extent on its internal state and development, was thoroughly and comprehensively substantiated. The positive processes in the life and activity of the party are undergoing further development under the influence of the ideas and decisions of the party congresses. The forms and methods of the guidance of society, the practical aspect of organizing and ideological educational work among the masses, the structure of the primary party organizations for the purposes of strengthening party influence, as well as intraparty relations are being improved. The ranks of our party are constantly being reinforced by new champions who are prepared, speaking in Lenin's terms, for serious work in the name of our great cause (see "Poln. sobr. soch." /Complete Works/, Vol 39, p 225).

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev revealed graphically the meaning of this Leninist directive at the 25th party congress: "The more we advance and the more important the problems the party works on solving, the more concern we should display about the reinforcement of its ranks with fresh forces by means of those who have earned the recognition of the primary party organization and the entire collective, who are actively showing their worth at work and in public life."

This also fully applies to the party organization of our republic. The practice of selecting for the party and educating young communists has been enriched very appreciably in recent years. Whereas by the 25th CPSU Congress the membership of the Communist Party of Estonia amounted to 84,000, we are now approaching the 26th party congress as a detachment of nearly 100,000 communists. Today in our republic 1 worker in 9 and 1 person in 11 over the age of 18 is a communist. Such a party stratum is making it possible to back all the spheres of economic and cultural construction better with party influence.

Practical experience confirms the viability of the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress concerning the fact that the growth of the party ranks is an objective trend which is dictated by the entire course of social development under socialism. Here the party organizations of the republic, like our entire party as a whole, are not pushing the numerical growth of their ranks. Our party committees and primary party organizations, in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, have been constantly concerned first of all about improving the qualitative composition of the party. On the basis of Leninist norms and principles and in strict conformity with the directives of the 25th congress and the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on these questions the party organizations are seeing to it that the new reinforcement would conform as best as possible to the tasks of strengthening the ideological and political influence of the party organizations in the labor collectives and of increasing the effectiveness of party influence on all aspects of production activity, public and national life. Many measures implemented by the party since the 25th congress have been permeated precisely with concern about the further improvement of the qualitative composition of the party ranks and the enhancement of the title of CPSU member. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of the Party Organizations of Kirghizia on Admitting to the Party and Educating Candidate Members of the CPSU," for example, is also of great importance for our republic party organization. Guided by this document, in July of last year the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia discussed the question "On the Further Improvement of the Growth of the Ranks of the CPSU and the Intensification of the Educational Work With Young Communists in the Republic Party Organization."

Much attention was also devoted to these questions during the pregress reporting and election campaign. At the urban and rayon party conferences and at the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Estonia it was noted that the majority of party organizations, the rayon and city committees had begun to approach the solution of these questions more strictly and exactly and to study more thoroughly the political, practical and moral attributes of those joining the party.

The growth of the party and the formation of its social class composition are not only an objectively governed process, but also a process which is consciously regulated by the party itself and its local organizations. "Our task," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev indicated at the 24th party congress, "is to have a regulating influence on the growth of the party ranks..., to see to it that the composition of the CPSU would enable the party to solve in the best manner the problems facing it."

In recent times the average annual growth of the party ranks has not exceeded 3.8 percent, while in 1976-1980 it was 3.2 percent.

The annual growth of the party organization, which has developed in the republic, is the optimal. However, the more detailed analysis of its composition shows that we should step up party political and educational work among individual categories of workers and on this basis ensure the strengthening of the party ranks, for example, in a number of rural rayons of the republic, as well as in some important sectors of the national economy--in construction, transportation and personal service. Here, of course, it is necessary to observe strictly the individual approach to the selection for the party.

The theses and conclusions, which were presented and thoroughly substantiated by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the Central Committee reports to the 24th and 25th party congress, creatively enrich Marxist-Leninist doctrine on the party. They reveal the main objective laws of the development of the party under the conditions of mature socialism and indicate ways of further increasing its guiding and organizing influence on all spheres of social life.

Our party is the flesh of the flesh of the working class. And under the conditions of mature socialism, when the CPSU has become the party of all the people, it is by no means losing its class character, by its nature it was and remains the party of the working class. This thesis finds concrete embodiment in the elaboration and practical implementation of the policy of our party and in the formation of its composition.

It is well known that in respect to the admission to the party of the representatives of certain social groups or others the CPSU By-Laws do not establish any distinctions. The conditions of admission are identical for all. At the same time the composition of the party should reflect the profound changes which are taking place under the conditions of mature socialism in the social structure of our society. These changes are characterized first of all by the increase of the number and proportion and the rise in the cultural and technical level and public political activity of the workers. In our times the Soviet working class makes up nearly two-thirds of the population employed in the national economy and as the leading force is playing a more and more significant role in the communist transformation of society.

For precisely this reason the party organizations are pursuing a policy of the reinforcement of their ranks first of all by means of the best representatives of the working class, which constitutes in our republic two-thirds of the working people. Thus, the provision of the working class with a leading place in the social composition of the republic party organization is of a stable nature. Whereas between the 22d and 23d party congresses among those admitted as candidate members of the CPSU 34.9 percent were workers, between the 23d and 24th congress--42.4 percent and between the 24th and 25th congresses--55.7 percent, since the 25th congress workers have made up 60 percent among those admitted to the CPSU. This is the highest indicator in the entire history of the republic party organization. In this connection it is impossible not to emphasize that the increase of the number of workers in the party ranks not only fully corresponds to the class nature of the CPSU, but also accords with its further development as the party of all the people.

The new reinforcement of the party ranks is being accomplished primarily by means of workers of the leading occupations, who are employed in such decisive sectors of industry for the republic as the fuel, light, local, timber and wood processing sectors, electric power engineering, instrument making, the production of automation equipment and control systems and the fishing industry. Of the total number of sovkhos workers admitted to the party in 1980, three-fourths are stock breeders and machine operators.

In the 5 years since the 25th CPSU Congress the number of workers in the republic party organization has increased considerably, and now their proportion is 42.6 percent. As compared with 1965 the number of workers among republic communists has

doubled. However, for some city and rayon party organizations, sectors of the national economy and especially for some primary party organizations of the republic considerable differences in the proportion of worker-communists still remain.

A characteristic trait of the development of the Communist Party under socialism is the broadening and strengthening of its social base. This is an objective, natural process, which is occurring owing to social class transformations, radical changes in the class structure of society, the rallying around the working class and its party of all other groups and strata of working people on the basis of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

In conformity with the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses the regulating activity of the party organizations is aimed at admitting to the party the most worthy representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia on the basis of strictly individual selection. By regulating the growth of their ranks, the party organizations are seeing to it that the working people employed in the decisive sectors of economic and cultural construction, progressive people of the leading occupations, on whose activity the success of the fulfillment of all our plans and economic, political and educational tasks first of all depends, would be represented as completely as possible in each of them.

Much attention is being devoted to the improvement of party political work among kolkhoz farmers. And it must be said that their total number in the republic party organization is steadily increasing. An especially large amount of work on the reinforcement of the rural party organizations was done here after the March (1965) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. In the time that has since passed the number of communist kolkhoz farmers in the republic party organization has increased by 65.4 percent.

With the increase of the technical equipment of agriculture the growth of kolkhoz and sovkhoz party organizations is occurring primarily due to tractor drivers, combine operators and other machine operators. Since the March (1965) CPSU Central Committee Plenum their ranks have doubled. At the same time party influence in such an important sector of agriculture as animal husbandry is still being poorly exercised, which attests to the oversights in the educational work of party organizations among this category of rural workers.

The main forces of the republic party organization are concentrated in physical production. Here 74.2 percent of the communists employed in the national economy work.

Taking into account the important role of the intelligentsia in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the development of culture and the solution of other problems of the building of communism, the party organizations are devoting serious attention to the admission of its best representatives to the party. Those admitted to the party are selected first of all from among the specialists of the national economy--foremen, shift engineers, the chiefs of sections, agronomists, livestock experts, other direct participants in and managers of the production process. Great importance is attached to the selection for the party of specialists engaged in the development and introduction of new equipment and technology, figures of science, literature and art and public education and workers of the ideological front. Now there are nearly 32,000 specialists of the national economy and culture in the Communist Party of Estonia. In all 5.7 percent of the doctors of sciences,

43 percent of the candidates of sciences, one-third of the teachers and one-fourth of the engineers, technicians, agronomists and livestock experts are communists.

The influx of Komsomol members into the party is increasing. This stems not only from the fact that young people today make up more than half of the population of the country, but also from their active involvement in social progress and the building of communism. The role of Komsomol as an immediate vital reserve of the party is increasing more and more.

While showing concern about the succession of generations, the party organizations, of course, are striving to draw in the best part of the Soviet young people, and first of all Komsomol members who have gone through the school of public political work and have proven themselves well at work and in studies. Last year among those accepted as candidate members of the party Komsomol members made up 72.1 percent. In the past 5 years alone the number of members and candidate members of the CPSU up to the age of 30 in the republic party organizations has increased by 27.2 percent.

In the matter of educating the young generation the party relies on Komsomol, from whose ranks it is constantly drawing its reinforcement. The inseparable connection and succession of generations are distinctly revealed in this. Thereby life convincingly confirms the correctness of Lenin's prediction that our party will always be the party of the young people of the leading class (see "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 14, p 163).

At the same time the party committees are keeping a careful watch so that the admission to the CPSU of mature experienced workers, who have received good labor training and have won authority and respect in their collectives, would not be artificially delayed.

To be a party member means to treat labor in a communist way, to serve in everything as an example for others. Infinite devotion to the ideals of communism, which is displayed in everyday matters, courage and dedication, consciousness and good organization distinguish the CPSU member. These attributes were displayed especially vividly during the bleak times of the war and during the first postwar five-year plans, they are also being displayed in our times. For example, during the period of preparation for the 26th party congress L. Sooberg, a sewing machine operator of the Baltika Production Association; I. Matsenko, a miner of the Estoniya Mine; Yu. Arak, a mechanic of the Vambola Kolkhoz of Vil'yandiskiy Rayon; V. Il'ina, an electric welder of the Tallinn Administration of Mechanization of the Stroymekhanizatsiya Trust; and K. Olesk, a tractor driver of the Vyaymela Model Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum, were accepted as candidate members of the CPSU. They are all leaders of socialist competition, shock workers of communist labor and active community workers. Yu. Arak and V. Il'ina were elected deputies of the ESSR Supreme Soviet, L. Sooberg was elected deputy of the Tallinn City Soviet of People's Deputies, I. Matsenko--the Kokhila-Yarve City Soviet of People's Deputies, and K. Olesk--the Vyruskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies. They are devoting much time and energy to fulfilling the mandates of the electors. The overwhelming majority of young communists treat their prescribed duties in precisely this way.

Workers and kolkhoz farmers make up the bulk of the boys and girls joining the party. This is a positive phenomenon. At the same time the party organizations

are conducting constant work among other groups of young people, particularly students. This is a large detachment of Soviet young people, on which it is also necessary to exert effective party influence. Following the 25th CPSU Congress the proportion of students among those admitted to the party increased and now comes to 2.3 percent. Nevertheless the party stratum among students of some faculties is still inadequate. Party and Komsomol organizations should step up considerably the educational work with students and should select their best representatives for the party, bearing in mind that today's student is tomorrow's specialist, manager and educator of the labor collective.

The further increase of the public activeness of women, who participate in the creation of basic physical assets and spiritual values and play an invaluable role in the raising of the rising generation, is characteristic of the mature socialist society. The number of women in the republic party organization (including in the new reinforcement), in which they now make up more than 35 percent, is increasing.

The CPSU is the party of internationalist-Leninists. In our times, when the ideological struggle on the world arena is intensifying, the Leninist demand on communists of any nationality to take a distinct and fundamental stand on the national question and to irreconcilably wage the struggle against any displays of nationalism and chauvinism is especially topical. The changes taking place in the composition of the party organization of our republic are reflecting more and more visibly the policy of socialist internationalism, the friendship and fraternity of peoples, which is being pursued by the party. At present each of our party organizations is a unified, united multinational collective. Representatives of 69 nations and nationalities of the country are in the ranks of the republic party organization.

The 25th CPSU Congress set the task henceforth to consolidate the party, to improve its internal life, to steadfastly observe the Leninist theses on party membership and to reinforce its ranks with worthy representatives of the working people. In the face of important and complicated tasks, under the conditions of the enormous growth of the political and labor activeness of the Soviet people the role and responsibility of party members are increasing immeasurably. Hero of Socialist Labor A. Roomet, a milkmaid from the Yygeva Sovkhoz and a delegate to the party conference of Yygevaskiy Rayon, spoke well about this: "To be a party member means to be responsible for everything. The most strictly we make first of all ourselves responsible, the greater the authority of the party organization will be and the stronger its influence on all the matters of the collective will be."

Under present conditions, concern about the lofty title of communist, the purity of the party ranks and the cultivation in each communist of an active position in life is the foremost duty of all party organizations. The further improvement of the forms and methods of organizing, ideological and educational work is an important means of fulfilling this task. In the process of the diverse activity of communists on mobilizing labor collectives to solve immediate problems the broad active consisting of leaders and innovators of production and enthusiastic community workers rallies around the party organizations of enterprises, kolkhozes, construction projects and institutions. There are many of them in every collective. The party organizations are constantly working with them: they enlist them in the solution of important production problems and the fulfillment of public assignments. An atmosphere of close cooperation of communists and nonparty people, an atmosphere of comradeship and a collective creative quest are thereby created. It is natural that

under such conditions the desire to work actively in the ranks of the party arises for many conscientious, leading workers, and the joining of its ranks becomes for them a logical continuation of the path which they have already covered under the guidance of the party organization. With such a state of affairs the party organizations are reliably ensuring the admission to their ranks of the most worthy people.

The primary party organizations perform the work on replenishing their ranks and educating communists under the direct guidance of the city and rayon committees of the party. The party committees are called upon to study in detail and analyze thoroughly the state of affairs in each primary, rayon or city party organization as a whole. At the plena and meetings of the bureaus of the party committees and at the meetings of the primary party organizations it is very important to examine in due time the questions of educational work in labor collectives and the enhancement of the leading role and the responsibility of communists for nationwide and partywide matters and on this basis to examine the questions of the growth and the improvement of the qualitative composition of the party ranks.

The commissions of the city and rayon committees of the party for the preliminary review of questions of admission to the party and the personal matters of communists are called upon to give effective assistance in this matter. With their assistance the party committees obtain a comprehensive idea about the people wishing to join the CPSU, which makes it possible to avoid mistakes when admitting people to the party and to provide a high quality reinforcement of its ranks.

The work of party organizations on the replenishment and consolidation of their ranks does not end, of course, with admission to the party. The process of educating candidate members and young party members, the formation in them of communist consciousness and morality, ideological conviction, the sense of personal responsibility for the state of affairs in the collective, at the works and in public life, responsibility for the activity of their party organization and for the affairs of the party as a whole are of exceptional importance. The work with the young reinforcement of the party presumes a strictly individualized approach to each one.

The fulfillment by party committees and primary party organizations of the directives of the 25th CPSU Congress on the need to increase the importance of the probation of candidate members is fundamentally important. During the probationary period the candidate members of the party are involved in various forms of Marxist-Leninist studies, in which they along with older comrades increase their ideological and theoretical knowledge. Schools of young communists, which help them to better master the CPSU Program and By-Laws and to take an active part in party life, are operating successfully in rayon and city committees of the party, as well as in the party committees of large primary party organizations. An effective means of educating young communists is their performance of party assignments. The experience of the party organizations, which not only regularly monitor the course of the performance of assignments by communists, but also give them assistance in good time, merits approval. Individual interviews with communists on their public activity and with the comrades who made recommendations for admission to the party, and their reports, which increase the accountability of young communists and the recommenders to the party and to party comrades, are proving their worth.

The forms and methods of party organizational work are as diverse as life itself. But no matter what they are, the atmosphere in the primary party organization, in which the young communist finds himself with his first days in the party, should unquestionably be the primary, decisive atmosphere. The primary party organization is called upon to form in him a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and a sense of great party duty. Life convinces us that in the party organization, in which the interrelations among its members are organized in conformity with the requirements of the CPSU By-Laws, on the basis of principle, in which the Leninist norms of intra-party life are rigorously observed, each party member works and is educated as an active political champion and acquires the lofty civic attributes which are necessary for the everyday fulfillment of the duties of a communist. In the majority of party organizations precisely such an atmosphere prevails. This was emphasized especially strongly at the meetings to hear reports and hold elections in the primary party organizations, at city and rayon party conferences and at the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Estonia.

The new party reinforcement, as a rule, is notable for great political maturity and an increasing occupational and general educational level. The bulk of those who have joined the party quickly join in the affairs of the party organizations and become their active force.

The present stage of the building of communism, the immediate tasks in the area of domestic and foreign policy and the constitutional reinforcement of the leading and guiding role of the party in the mature socialist society are making increased demands on communists from the point of view of their political, practical and moral attributes.

The scale and complexity of the tasks facing the Soviet people, the increase of the ideological and political maturity, the increase of the level of culture, education, production and public activeness of the workers first of all serve as the most important objective prerequisites which dictate the need to increase the demands on communists. Consequently, at present, under the conditions of the mature socialist society, the question of the enhancement of the leading role of communists at the works, the development of their initiative in public life and their ideological training are becoming even more urgent. That is why A. Kunimyagi, the party group organizer of a brigade of dockers of the Estrybprom Production Association, said concerning this at the party meeting to hear reports and hold elections: "In the steady enhancement of the leading role of communists, the fighting spirit of party groups and the responsibility of each party member for the personal contribution to the common cause of the collective we see a guarantee of steady work during the coming five-year plan."

With the development of the party and all Soviet society the demands on the members and candidate members of the CPSU will also increase further. Along with the improvement of the selection and the increase of the demandingness on those who have joined the party, the party organizations are resolutely ridding themselves of the people who do not live up to the lofty title of communist. V. I. Lenin regarded expulsion from the Communist Party and the removal of the unworthy from its ranks as one of the most important attributes of the ability of the party to strengthen the unity of the views and actions of its members not only ideologically, but also organizationally.

"The only government party in the world," V. I. Lenin wrote, "which is concerned not about increasing the number of members, but about improving their quality and ridding the party of 'hangers-on,' is our party--the party of the revolutionary working class" ("Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 39, p 224).

In the time that has passed since the 25th CPSU Congress, the Communist Party of Estonia has grown organizationally and politically stronger and has been enriched by new experience. This was spoken about at the November Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, which discussed the question "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization, Which Ensur from the Decisions of the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the Plenum." The steadfast following of Lenin's behest--to protect the steadfastness, consistency and purity of the party ranks and to raise the title and importance of the party member higher, higher and higher--was and remains, as was noted in the report and statements at the plenum, an immutable law of the life and activity of all the party organizations of the republic.

Guided by this principle, the republic party organizations are striving for the great mutual exactingness of communists and are creating in their ranks a principled comradely atmosphere.

The work on improving the qualitative composition of the republic party organization, while conforming as a whole to the increased level of the demands being made on every party organization and every communist, at the same time needs further improvement. The improvement of all the work on the admission to the party and the education of communists is a necessary condition of the further ideological, political and organizational strengthening of the party organizations of the republic, the increase of their activeness, fighting spirit and authority, the enhancement of their role and influence on all aspects of production and public life and on the fulfillment of the tasks of building communism. The party organization of Estonia is meeting the 26th CPSU Congress with a detailed program of activity in this direction.

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7807

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REGIONAL

DEPARTMENTAL BARRIERS HINDER UKSSR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by A. Myakota, secretary of the Poltavskiy Obkom: "Breaking Down Departmental Barriers"]

[Text] There is a mechanized bakery in Lubny. It belongs to the Ukrkhlebprom and bakes many varied bread and flour products. There are no complaints as far as their quality is concerned. The complaint lies elsewhere. Alongside this bakery is a baker's shop of the oblast Potrebsoyuz system. It would be right here, it would seem, in the vicinity of an allied enterprise, that there should be a wide selection of bread and flour products. Yet the trays in the shop were, for the most part, empty.

"The bread has not been brought in yet," the assistants answered the customers.

"But how much needs to be brought in? The bakery is next door, and it can be carried."

The assistants were forced to explain in response to this:

"The bakery is next door, but our shop is of another department. It is a 'stranger' to the bakery. They do not have the right to sell us bread from there, and it is brought in from another bakery 20 kilometers away."

Such is the mismanagement to which departmental barriers can lead. Of course, this deformity was removed. But I recall this instance because, as practice testifies, departmental barriers are still tenacious and are causing the state considerable material losses.

It is with good reason that the Main Directions record: "To implement measures aimed at overcoming departmental estrangement and the correct combination of sectorial and territorial management. To improve coordination of the activity of the central, sectorial and local management authorities in the interests of the effective solution of pivotal problems of the development of the economy."

The question is formulated correctly. This is precisely how we will try to solve it. The obkoms and gorkoms are doing much to do away with the departmental estrangement of the enterprises and to ensure their closer cooperation.

To take an example. Poltava has the "Poltavaneftegaz" Oil- and Gas-Producing Association and a Gas Industry Administration. Both collectives work at the oblast's industrial deposits and perform almost identical functions, but each was until recently guided by its own narrowly departmental calculations. Thus the Oil- and Gas-Producing Administration cared only about oil production. But so-called byproduct gas comes from the well also. But the oil workers paid no attention to it: collecting the gas, they said, is the gas producers' job. And the byproduct gas was burned off in the jets, and state resources were blown to the winds. In turn, the Gas Industry Administration produced only gas, and the condensate from the gas wells was not collected: why bother, they reckoned, if this is not our department's business.

Of course, we could not reconcile ourselves to such waste. For this reason the obkom presented the Ministry of Gas and Oil Industry with concrete proposals concerning the collection of byproduct gas and condensate. They listened to us. Relying on the support of the sectorial headquarters, the party organizations of both administrations did much in 4 years to guard against losses. Two additional compressor stations were installed at the oil deposits, electronic installations (for collecting the byproduct gas) appeared at the wells and 10 kilometers of gas pipeline were built. Use is now made of all the byproduct gas. Its utilization in the 5-year plan increased from 57 to 94 percent. And oil expenditure for the fields' own needs was reduced from 16,000 to 2,000 tons a year. The most important thing is that the "departmental" yardstick of an approach to work in the mentality of the managers and workers--this is ours, and that is yours--has disappeared.

But a problem of a different nature remains unsolved, in my opinion. The Main Directions say that it is necessary to emphatically put an end to superfluous duplicating elements. Proceeding from this requirement, it is essential to refine the management setup in oil and gas production also. Why, for example, have in the oblast the Gas Industry Administration of the Ministry of Gas Industry and the Oil- and Gas-Producing Administration of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry? Strange, but true: their departments are located at the same deposits and engaged in the same work, but each administration has its own departmental shingle, its own staff and its own drilling, construction and transportation organizations and bases and stores. Would it not be expedient to unite all this in one enterprise? The importance of this problem is, I believe, obvious.

Kobelyakskiy and Gadyachskiy rayons each have five brick works. But to whom are they not subordinate: the Construction Industry Production Association, the oblast Mezhkolkhozstroy, the oblast Potreboyuz, the Industrial-Agrarian Association of the sugar industry, the Agricultural Administration.... And each one is a "dwarf" works, technically backward and with predominantly manual labor. Each manufactures its "own" brick, of a low quality, incidentally, and each fails to fulfill the plan and lacks the resources for modernization. But were these enterprises to be reorganized into, say, one territorial production association, the managerial staff would be reduced, there would be a saving on wages, and there would be an improvement in brick production.

A similar reorganization is also essential in the sphere of the production of bread and flour products and nonalcoholic beverages. Enterprises producing these products are subordinate to two systems--state and cooperative. This again gives rise to departmental barriers. Thus owing to the lack of a sales market, in Komsomol'sk

the bakery is employing only 35-45 percent of capacity, while bread is brought to the villages in the vicinity from Kremenchug. Only following the intervention of the party and soviet authorities did the Kremenchug Rayon Potreboyuz cede several villages, so to speak, and cut back "its" sales area.

We are attempting to solve such questions comprehensively. The Poltava region long occupied one of the last places in the republic in the construction of hard-surface highways. The managers of many enterprises reasoned thus: many people use the roads, so why should we assume the task of building them? And they confined themselves, as a rule, to paying in funds. On the initiative of the obkom this question was examined at a meeting of oblast party-economic activists. A plan of measures was adopted on an increase in the amount of road construction with the resources of the industrial enterprises and kolkhozes. Thanks to its implementation, over 1,000 kilometers of motor routes were commissioned, and 2,462 kilometers of road and 14,527 running meters of bridges were repaired in the oblast in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Nonetheless, we do not always manage to overcome departmental obstacles, particularly when there is insufficient initiative on the part of the ministries in this matter. We produce oil and gas in the oblast, and the Kremenchug Oil Refinery is in operation. Yet we import one-third of petroleum products for our own economic requirements from Kuybyshev and Ufa, that is, from the other end of the world. Tremendous sums are spent on their shipment.

It is the same with rubble. It is shipped from our quarries out of the oblast, but is imported from other oblasts for our own requirements. It is not difficult to add up what departmentalism leads to. Last year alone the Poltava area imported 834,000 cubic meters of "foreign" rubble and shipped out roughly 900,000. More than 35,000 freightcars were used in the shipments.

Of course, the oblast's party organizations are trying to set up sensible mutual relations with the enterprises not under their jurisdiction. But this is not always successful. Why? Take the following situation. The oblispolkom has to plan and coordinate the development of economic and sociocultural building on the territory of the oblast. In actual fact it plans the development only of the facilities under its jurisdiction. As far as the enterprises of a higher jurisdiction are concerned, their indicators are almost always automatically incorporated in the national economic plan in the form in which the oblispolkom receives them from the ministries and departments.

To be more specific. Local industry enterprises are of dual jurisdiction: on the one hand that of the oblispolkom, on the other, the republic ministry. In this situation the role of the ispolkom is reduced to the functions of monitoring fulfillment of the plans determined by the ministry. It is essentially deprived of the possibility of actively influencing the product list and the volume of production of individual products. This has a particularly negative effect on the work of food industry enterprises. The production of kissel has now been halted, for example, owing to a lack of the type of starch determined by specifications. It could be replaced by wheat to no less effect, but for this it is necessary to wait for the authorization of the department....

It is essential, I believe, to extend the rights of the oblispolkom with respect to management of local industry enterprises. In particular, permit it to modify, in accordance with requirements, production programs in the middle of a quarter, determine the product list and, where necessary, broaden the assortment. If the oblispolkom were endowed with such powers, it would not permit local industry enterprises to manufacture industrial products, as is the case now, unfortunately.

Many other examples could be given of ministries failing to interact with the oblispolkom in the solution of social questions, from the construction of housing through problems of environmental protection. Such plants as the "Khimash" and the fluorescent lamp and artificial diamond and diamond instruments plants were recently commissioned and are operating in Poltava, for example. They are quite large enterprises but lack their own housing. Is this not an oversight on the part of the ministries--ignoring the solution of social problems in collectives under their jurisdiction?

And the way out? There is one. We should embark on the organization of intersectorial industrial associations. The local soviets should initiate their creation. It is essential to wage a decisive struggle against departmental barriers, and the ministries must interact closely with the local power organs for the comprehensive development of all sectors of industry both in the oblast and in the country.

Not only the enterprise should be responsible to the ministry, the ministry should also be responsible to the enterprise. Only with the joint efforts of the party organizations and the ministries is it possible to surmount the barriers which still exist in the structure of sectorial and territorial management.

8850

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REGIONAL

NEW PROPAGANDA EFFORT AGAINST 'INCREASED ENEMY INTEREST' IN WEST UKSSR

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 17 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by P. Sardachuk, Ivano-Frankovsk obkom secretary, Ukrainian Communist Party: "The Bright Theme of Brotherhood"]

[Excerpts] In the diverse party committee political work Prykarpattya peculiarities caused by its historical development must always be considered. Hostile propaganda centers and nationalist organizations especially, persistently seeking out channels for the propaganda of the bourgeois way of life, are showing a greater interest in the associations of Western Ukrainian oblast inhabitants with their foreign relatives.

Of course, Soviet reality alone, the tremendous social-economical and cultural changes which took place in the oblast during the years of Soviet power, provide the most important factor for a healthy moral-political atmosphere in worker collectives. The Prykarpattya party organizations have worked out a sort of system in patriotic and internationalist population education due largely to the close and friendly relations over many years between workers at the Ivano-Frankovskaya and Novgorodskaya Oblasts. Each quarter summaries of competition are made which are shown at a special stand located in the city of Ivano-Frankovsk. Competitions are held also between workers in various rayons and farms.

Naturally, cultural ties between the two oblasts are also expanding. Art exhibits by Novgorod artists and better amateur theatrical collectives were often seen in Prykarpattya. Our friends, in their turn, can regularly acquaint themselves with the achievements of Prykarpattya artists, with the folk art of the mountainous land.

Good and promising contacts were also established between the workers of the Galichskiy Rayons-- ours and Kostromskaya Oblasts. They set up agreements for socialist competition, exchange delegations and leading experience.

An important place in international worker education is allotted to the propaganda about the great deeds of the Soviet people in the years of the Great Patriotic War. Sacred is the memory of Soviet soldiers, sons of friendship nations who died to liberate Prykarpattya from fascist invaders. Street names in Ivano-Frankovsk, Kalush and other inhabited areas bear the names of these soldier-liberators. Street celebrations are held here to which countrymen and relatives and friends of the dead heroes are invited.

In educating in internationalism, dedication to the Fatherland and various forms of educational work are utilized. Mass worker meetings are held regularly in all cities and rayons, also village meetings with a distinct theme direction -- "Our Soviet way of life", "Behind the showcase of the 'free' world". A great emotional effect is achieved by topic programs "This cannot be forgotten".

Political education plays an important role in formulating internationalist views. Readings from Lenin have become very popular, as well as social-political clubs "Brotherhood" and "In one united family". Series of lectures are held in worker collectives in populated areas about the friendship of nations and proletarian internationalism -- "USSR friendship of nations - the great socialist conquest", "A triumph of Lenin's nationality politics in Prykarpattya", "Nationality problem and contemporary ideological struggle", etc.

Clubs of international friendship are of special importance in educating youth; there are more than 400 in the oblast. The "Prometey" interclub in the Ivano-Frankovsk equipment building factory has recommended itself well. Its members organize evening programs devoted to union republics and arrange for factory radio programs on international topics. Enterprise komsomol committee and the interclub sponsored a competition for a political poster with the participation of factory workers and students from a patron school.

It has become a tradition for cultural establishments to hold weeks and ten-day periods of union republics, evenings devoted to the socialist friendship countries. At this time subject matter book exhibits are held, also lectures, concerts and appearances by representatives of various nationalities.

The ideological activity was much assisted by the recently published "Outlines to the History of Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast Party Organization", the books "Bright Day", "Unity of International and Atheistic Education" in which the social-economical changes in Prykarpattya are revealed in detail, and the experience of party organizations in educating workers in a spirit of patriotism and internationalism is generalized.

All ideological-educational work is firmly tied to the struggle against the survivals of the past, to a dethroning of bourgeois ideology. Party organizations are always looking for new active means of ideological influence of the people.

The responsible tasks of mobilizing Prykarpattya workers to the fulfillment of our 26th party congress decisions, to form a worker personality worthy of these tasks, obligate us to a continuous search. The Prykarpattya party organizations will put all their efforts into being up to these high demands.

9443

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REGIONAL

KIRGHIZES COUNTER ABUSES IN CONSUMER SERVICES

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGHIZIYA in Russian 17 Apr 81 pp 1,2

[Text] The Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party has reviewed the question of steps to intensify the struggle against abuses in the personal services system and has adopted an appropriate decree.

The decree states that, in spite of the work done in the republic to develop and improve personal services to the population, to implement a number of measures to ensure the protection of material and monetary means, and to observe financial discipline, the embezzlement of material values, the misappropriation of receipts, poor quality and failure to meet orders on schedule have become widespread at a number of personal services enterprises.

The Kirghiz SSR Ministry of Personal Services leaders, collegium and apparatus have yet to penetrate deeply the state of affairs locally, have done little to organize departmental monitoring of the activity of personal services enterprises, do not always respond sharply to cases of abuse and sometimes fail to evaluate them properly, resulting in many claims of failure to meet orders promptly and poor quality; we have yet to outlive instances of improper prices and rates for services rendered, write-ups, squandering and embezzlement of socialist property, misappropriation of receipts, and poor economic work.

In 1978-1980 alone, some 177 instances of shortages, squandering and embezzlement totalling 181,300 rubles were revealed at 72 republic personal services enterprises. The state of affairs is especially unsatisfactory in the protection of material values in the Keminskiy, Toguz-Torouskiy, Dzhetiy-Oguzskiy, Tyupskiy and Narynskiy personal services combines.

State price discipline is also not being observed. Thus, one in every two of the enterprises checked in 1980 in the Osh, Issyk-Kul' and Naryn oblast personal services administrations, the Sokuluk, Issyk-Ata and Kant personal services combines and Kirgiziya Company in Frunze had various price and rate violations, receipts not being written and misappropriation of receipts.

The work quality of personal services workers could also be much better. During the past year, the Kirghiz republic state standards administration imposed economic sanctions totalling more than 62,000 rubles on individual enterprises of the Ministry of Personal Services. Some 2,400 rubles was withheld from profits and a ban was imposed on the sale of 13 products.

There are serious shortcomings in the selection, placement and development of personnel. As a consequence of haste and a lack of discrimination in designating people to supervisory work without thoroughly studying their business and political qualities, 155 directors, chief engineers and accountants were replaced in the personal services system during the five-year plan, or 53 percent of the total; that included 13 dismissed for not performing their duties and five dismissed for abuses. The directors at the Bytmebel' Combine in Frunze, the Naryn Personal Services Combine and the Rembyttekhnika Plant in Dzhalsay-Abad have been replaced each year. The proper concern has not been evident in staffing the positions of chief and senior accountant with skilled specialists. Recertification of engineering-technical and materially responsible workers is done formally, and in a number of instances, people who have not been checked and who do not inspire trust are accepted for these positions, including people previously compromised or convicted of mercenary crimes.

As a consequence, major speculation and embezzlement has been found in the Frunze Personal Services Combine, the Frunze Mechanical Repair Shop, the Alamedinakiy Repair and Construction Administration of the Ministry of Personal Services, and the Tash-Kumyrakiy, Kalinin and Toguz-Torouakiy personal services combines. The grossest violations of state discipline, write-ups and other distortions of reporting data, as well as instances of illegal wage and bonus expenditures have been revealed in the Salyut Photographic Association, the radio and television repair studio in Frunze and Sovremennyybyt Trust. In a number of instances, enterprise financial-economic activity audits have not been conducted by qualified people, without thorough study and analysis, and these audits have frequently failed to reveal disorder or to establish the reasons for and conditions under which it develops. Auditing work plans are not carried out, and in individual enterprises, audits have not been held for two or more years.

All these facts became possible due to a lack of proper attention to the work of personal services enterprises on the part of certain obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, of the ispolkoms of oblast, city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies. They are still not as demanding as they should be of the leaders of personal services enterprises for ensuring the protection of socialist property, raising the level of personal services organization, and improving service quality and standards; they are poorly directing responsibility for the struggle against mismanagement, embezzlement, violations of state discipline and other abuses.

We have been insufficiently active in combatting abuses in the personal services system through the legal-protection agencies.

The decree adopted by the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee pointed out serious shortcomings in the work of subordinate enterprises in ensuring the protection of socialist property, in promptly eliminating the causes of embezzlement and squandering, and the continuing poor quality and standards of service and of rendering the services themselves to Kirghiz SSR Minister of Personal Services Dadabayev and first deputy minister Begmatov, both communists.

The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee has obligated leaders and the collegium of the Kirghiz SSR Ministry of Personal Services to increase the effectiveness of subordinate monitoring-auditing services, to strengthen accounting-reporting discipline everywhere, to intensify work on eradicating abuses and mismanagement, manifestations of rudeness and disrespect for clients on the part of individual workers, to make

strictly accountable those permitting violations of planning and state discipline. They are to organize a public struggle in each collective for local observance of established prices and rates, for full return of receipts, for ensuring the protection of material values.

It is suggested that the ministry leadership fundamentally improve its work on selecting, training and educating personnel, that it study more thoroughly the business and political qualities of its workers, that it prepare more purposefully its reserve of personnel for advancement and regularly certify the auditing-accounting apparatus and materially responsible workers, so as to exclude cases of people being designated to responsible sectors without adequate verification in practical work. They are to put in proper order the system of improving the skills of and retraining engineering-technical workers and production foremen, to organize the planned technical and economic training of personnel and achieve a situation in which supervisory workers have a more thorough knowledge of scientific methods of production management, of comprehensively analyzing the results of economic activity, that they are able to lead the labor collective.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are obligated to heighten the role of party, soviet and public organizations and economic agencies in eliminating shortcomings in services to the population, in eradicating abuses and mismanagement. They are to concern themselves especially with monitoring the training and development of personnel for personal services enterprises, to achieve an increase in the efficiency of the primary party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations and people's control groups of this sphere in fighting for model state discipline in all work sectors.

It is recommended that oblast, city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies improve their leadership of personal services to the population, regularly hear reports from administration and enterprise leaders at Soviet ispolkoms and sessions, be constantly concerned about strengthening the material-technical base of the branch by ensuring that it is provided with raw material, chemicals, spare parts, equipment and means of transport, about the fuller and more effective use of production capacities and available internal reserves. They are to strengthen their monitoring of personal services enterprise observance of the personal service rules and the established prices and rates.

The People's Control Committee, Ministry of Finance and State Price Committee of the Kirghiz SSR need to increase the activeness of local agencies in monitoring the work of personal services enterprises, to take effective steps aimed at eradicating various kinds of violations, mismanagement, disorganization, irresponsibility and extravagance.

It is suggested that the Kirghiz SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and Procurator's Office take additional steps to intensify the struggle against embezzlement of socialist property and deception of the state and citizens at personal services enterprises, that they increase the effectiveness of preventive measures to eliminate the causes of abuse.

The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee has obligated the editorial staffs of republic newspapers and the State Committee for Radio and Television Broadcasting to publish and air materials more often on pressing problems of personal services, to be more sharply critical of shortcomings in the work of corresponding economic, soviet and party organs, to propagandize more widely the positive experience of leading collectives and the best people of the branch.

The republic Ministry of Personal Services collegium proposed in April 1981 the organization of a discussion of the decree in all collectives of personal services enterprises and the development and implementation of concrete steps to implement it. The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are to render the needed assistance in preparing and holding these meetings.

11052

CSO: 1800/400

REGIONAL

EDITORIAL DESCRIBES AZERBAIJAN CONSUMER GOODS STANDING COMMISSION'S WORK

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 16 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Important Job of the Soviets"]

[Text] The decisions of the 26th congress of our party, the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee presented by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee L. I. Brezhnev, and the "Basic Directions" of further economic and social development of the country which were ratified by the highest forum of Soviet communists based on the achievements of the national economy in the last five-year plan, laid out an even broader program for our continued progress. It encompasses improvements in all aspects of the life of Soviet people and continues the intensive rise in public well-being accomplished in the 1970's.

The Soviets of People's Deputies have a large part in solving the problems of always meeting the growing needs of the population. Workers of the Soviets, deputies, and activists have adopted the Mayday Appeals of the CPSU Central Committee as a fighting program. The party urges all Soviets to focus attention constantly on all questions related to improving the working and living conditions of Soviet people.

One of the main areas of participation by state governmental bodies in implementation of the program to raise public well-being should be an active influence by the Soviets on expanding the production of consumer goods and improving their quality. "The Soviets of People's Deputies at all levels," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the congress, "must adopt concrete steps to improve the production and sale of industrial goods." This thought was reaffirmed in the recent decree of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Further Raising the Role of the Soviets of People's Deputies in Economic Building." The role of local governmental agencies in raising the production of consumer goods was also specially emphasized at the recent meeting of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The 26th party congress defined the tasks facing the group B sectors clearly and concretely. There was discussion of the need to take steps, for example, to supply light industry with up-to-date equipment, improve the supply of raw and processed materials to it, streamline sectorial planning and management, and finally, create optimal working and living conditions for employees. The need to increase the role of trade in determining the assortment and quality of goods was also stressed. The Soviets of People's Deputies should be involved with all of these issues.

The growth rate for group B sectors in our republic during the 10th Five-Year Plan was 9.7 percent compared to 8.7 percent in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. The production of output increased for light and food industry, cultural-domestic goods, and household goods. The assortment was broadened and quality rose. But overall, as was emphasized at the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, the level of work of group B sectors does not presently satisfy the consumer. The congress called on party, Soviet, and economic bodies in the republic to work hard every day to raise the main indicators of the work of the enterprises that produce consumer goods, making maximum use of local raw material resources for this purpose.

In light of this party instruction, the activities of the Standing Commission on Consumer Goods and Trade of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet assumes special significance. In a short time this commission has been able to study the question of the steps being taken by the republic Ministry of Local Industry to fulfill the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted last year on the subject of work being done in Azerbaijan and Estonia to increase the production of consumer goods through the use of local resources. The issue was reviewed, on the suggestion of the Standing Commission, at a meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. It noted that, as the result of poor plan discipline, too-low standards, and a lack of proper management initiative, the ministry did not make full use of mineral and vegetable raw materials, production waste products, and the labor of folk craftsmen in the republic. The production of various items from wood, metal, stone, and bone and basket-weaving were overlooked. The Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet instructed the ministry to correct the situation and recommended that Gosplan study local potential and make suggestions to the republic Council of Ministers.

The usefulness of active involvement by the Soviet in consumer goods production can be seen from the activities in this direction by various local Soviets of People's Deputies. For example, the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Oblast executive committee has studied the question of the quality of output from the Stepanakert Footwear Factor several times, reviewed at a meeting, and reached a decision whose implementation was then monitored. Changes were seen as a result. Bread production at a local plant was the subject of a serious discussion at a session of the Mingechaur City Soviet.

Unfortunately, there are not many examples of direct participation by state governmental bodies on all levels in the work of expanding the production of high-quality consumer goods. For example, the executive committee of the Baku Soviet of People's Deputies and the rayon Soviets in the city of Baku seldom take up these questions. Even in a rayon such as Nasiminskiy, where many light industry enterprises are concentrated, no questions related to the production of consumer goods have appeared on the agenda of the executive committee.

But there are many good reasons for the Baku City Soviet and the rayon Soviets in the city of Baku to be interested in this matter. This is not just because the quality of the various consumer goods produced at local enterprises and the assortment sometimes fail to satisfy the customer. Stores frequently do not have the very basic goods, little things without which one cannot get

along. Brushes have been scarce for a long time, yet they were once successfully manufactured at the Baku Meat Combine. Finished cutting boards and wooden clothes hangers are delivered to us from Karelia!

The Soviet people must work hard in the 11th Five-Year Plan to carry out the great, constructive program. Among the foremost challenges facing the working people of the cities and towns is the task set forth in the "Basic Directions": accelerate the rate of development of the group B sectors. People need this. After all, as comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, real concern for real people, their needs and requirements, is the beginning and the end of party economic policy. It is the mission of the Soviets of People's Deputies to carry out this policy under the leadership of party organizations.

11,176

CSO: 1800/405

REGIONAL

MEETING OF BELORUSSIAN MVD WORKERS IN MINSK

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 17 Apr 81 p 3

[BELTA report: "Rally of Militia Standouts"]

[Text] The tasks of the republic's internal affairs authorities for fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 29th Belorussian Communist Party congresses concerning the further strengthening of law and order and socialist legality were discussed by the participants in the Eighth Rally of Standouts of services of the Belorussian SSR internal affairs authorities and subdivisions which opened on 16 April in Minsk.

The speaker--G.N. Zhabitskiy, major general of the internal service and minister of internal affairs of the BSSR--and those who spoke in the debate emphasized that the main task at the present time is ensuring as efficient law enforcement as possible for the successful fulfillment of the economic and social targets of the new 5-year plan and the sure defense of the legitimate interests of the state, society and the individual.

A number of measures was implemented in the last 5-year period, it was noted at the rally, to refine management and the style of leadership, increase operational promptness and flexibility and improve the quality of all the work of the internal affairs authorities. Practically all MVD services were strengthened appreciably and their provision with equipment improved in this period thanks to the unflagging concern of the party and government. As a result the possibilities of an aggressive struggle against crime and a refinement of preventive activity increased. The republic's internal affairs authorities achieved positive results in refining preventive work, strengthening the maintenance of public order, stepping up the struggle against infringements of the law and ensuring road safety and the protection of facilities of the national economy against fire.

The internal affairs authorities of Minsk, Vitebskaya and Grodnenskaya oblasts and also the Gantsevichskiy, Kobrinskiy and Soligorskiy departments worked successfully in the past year. The Borisovskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department Criminal Investigation Division achieved high indicators. Crime detection here was 98.9 percent. All this, it was said at the rally, was the natural result of precise interaction with other services of the department, the good organization of search work and the concerted actions of the operational groups and duty details.

The achievement of everything positive, the speakers pointed out, is closely connected with the broad sweep of the standouts' movement and its increased role in the creation and reinforcement of a strong professional nucleus of personnel and the introduction of the experience of the frontrunners. There are now 139 model public order precincts in the republic. The number of standout police subdivisions has risen to 61, and there are 47 such beats and 28 such ID departments and offices.

Since the previous rally, which was held in 1976, the combat detachment of standouts has grown by 1,500 men. Active work on swelling their ranks is being performed in the internal affairs administrations of the Grodnenskiy Oblispolkom and the Minsk city and oblast soviets. The activity of the Council of Standouts of Minsk's Partizanskiy Rayon Department deserves attention. Celebrations in honor of front-runners, portrait parties, hearing reports, the organization of mentorship, study of affairs in lagging precincts, meetings--these and other measures conducted by the council create in the collective an atmosphere of high exactingness, comradely demandingness and mutual support.

The rally also approved the initiative of the Council of Standouts of Gomel's Zheleznodorozhnyy Rayon Department with respect to organizing interaction with other organizations. Together with the Komsomol raykom the council's members organized sports sections for juveniles to improve crime prevention among minors. In time they grew into a sports club, which is now gladly attended by more than 300 boys.

The speakers observed that a fitting reinforcement is joining the ranks of the Belorussian police. Last year alone the labor collectives and public organizations sent the republic's internal affairs authorities more than 1,500 men. Vyacheslav Apanasevich, who now works as precinct inspector in the city of Cherven', also came to the police on a Komsomol raykom pass. Having established permanent relations with enterprise and association managers and public organizations, he soon achieved a marked strengthening of public order. The title of standout was recently conferred on the young employee.

The rally paid much attention to unsolved problems. It was pointed out, among other things, that together with standouts endowed with high energy and industriousness people are encountered in certain collectives who are aloof, indifferent and passive and disrupters of order and discipline even. In a number of bodies the councils of standouts have not organized close interaction with the comrades' courts, women's councils, wall press editorial boards and so forth.

The police standouts adopted an appeal to the personnel of the republic's internal affairs authorities.

A.N. Aksenov, Yu.B. Kolokolov and M.I. Lagir participated in the rally. V. Ye. Lobanok, deputy chairman of the BSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented a large group of rally participants with "For Excellent Service in Maintaining Public Order" medals and diplomas and testimonials of the BSSR Supreme Soviet.

8850
CSO: 1800/415

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN MVD RESTRUCTURED TO ELIMINATE FORMALISM

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Major General of the Militia G. Gvetadze, Georgian SSR minister of internal affairs: "The Georgian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs Strives to Improve the Effectiveness of Its Work by Eliminating Formalism"]

[Text] Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in the Accountability Report to the 26th CPSU Congress that "the judiciary, courts, prosecutors' offices and Soviet militia bear great responsibility for strengthening socialist law and order. The professional knowledge of their personnel must be combined with civic courage, incorruptibility and justice. Only such people can worthily fulfill their major duties. The Soviet people have the right to demand of them that they work with maximum effectiveness. Each crime must be properly investigated and the culprits must receive their deserved punishment."

This statement, pronounced from the rostrum of the highest party forum in the country, describes the essential requirements which law enforcement organs, the militia in particular, must meet. Professional knowledge, civic courage, incorruptibility and justice....Maximal results can be achieved in the struggle for the further strengthening of socialist law and order only in the presence of all of these qualities.

As was noted in the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee Accountability Report to the 26th Communist Party of Georgia Congress, the efficient system which was set up in the republic for the implementation of the CPSU decree "On Improving the Work of the Preservation of Law and Order and for Strengthening the Struggle Against Delinquency" made it possible to achieve some positive changes in the activities of administrative organs and to strengthen the trend toward the reduction of the crime rate and of some of its dangerous manifestations within a relatively short time.

However, as was frankly admitted from the rostrum of the 26th Communist Party of Georgia Congress, these results could have been better had we been able to eliminate entirely the formal-bureaucratic and unconscientious attitude which some senior and other militia, court, and prosecutor's office officials show toward their official duties.

The corresponding Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee decree, passed last autumn, emphasized the need to strengthen the struggle against bureaucracy, formalism and red tape in the work of the administrative organs. What successes have been scored since and what is being done today to uproot such negative phenomena from the work of the republic's internal affairs organs?

Having considered its own work from the viewpoint of party criticism, the leadership of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs charted a decisive course for its radical reorganization. At this time it is already possible to state most firmly that the ministry, its party organization and the collectives of city and rayon internal affairs organs have begun to study more profoundly the nature of the struggle against bureaucracy in their own ranks and against other negative phenomena in their daily work. We properly realize that the implementation of the CP of Georgia Central Committee decree represents essentially a qualitatively new stage in raising the effectiveness of crime prevention and in the struggle against criminality and for strengthening public order.

The structure of the ministry and of some of its services and subunits, including city and rayon organs, has been substantially improved of late. Effective contacts between militia workers and the broad toiling masses are continuing to strengthen. The study of citizens' complaints and petitions received by the ministry has been improved and reaction to each alarm signal has been increased. Propaganda conducted by the workers has become more specific. Better use is being made of the television, the press and the other mass information media.

This very partial list of measures gives the real idea of the basic directions and areas of application of our efforts aimed at further improvements in work effectiveness.

Strict control over the quality and the actual results of implemented measures has been organized. The ministry's collegium reacts sharply to cases of improper performance of direct obligations by internal affairs personnel, including violations of record-registration discipline, which have taken place in the last two years in Marneul'skiy, Zestafonskiy, Bolnisskiy, Ambrolaurskiy, Dmanisskiy and Ordzhonikidzevskiy ROVD [Rayon Internal Affairs Departments] (Tbilisi) and in some other ROVD. The heads of these internal affairs departments were removed from their positions, and disciplinary penalties were imposed on many workers.

The investigation conducted by USSR procuracy personnel in the republic's capital at the end of last year exposed a number of ignored crimes, most of them by the ROVD imeni 26 Komissarov, including thefts and robberies. This resulted in the criminal prosecution of one of the liable ROVD officials.

The Tbilisi City Executive Committee Internal Affairs Administration must deal with this problem again and again so that such manifestations of a formal approach to dealing with reports and statements regarding crimes may be categorically eliminated in the future.

Poor work is being done by some internal affairs organs in resolving crimes committed in previous years. Whereas such efforts have become somewhat energized and some positive results have been achieved by the Rustavi GOVD [City Internal Affairs Department] and the UVD [Internal Affairs Administration] of the Kutaisi City Executive Committee, the Chiaturi and the Tkibuli GOVD, Khobskiy ROVD and the Pervomayskiy ROVD in Tbilisi, results in the majority of other city and rayon organs have been quite small; last year no single crime committed in previous years was solved by the Zavodskiy, Kirovskiy or 26 Komissarov ROVD in Tbilisi, and the Poti, Lagodekhi, Sagaredzho and many other city and rayon organs. This is a major fault in the work of the criminal investigation service. Its head, Comrade M. Targamadze, must take effective measures which will make certain that the machinery under his jurisdiction implements not formally but actually the principle of inevitability of punishment.

The area of criminal investigations provides a very fertile and nutritive soil for the growth of red tape, formalism and bureaucracy. We are receiving many complaints about the work of the investigators of city and rayon internal affairs organs. A study of the condition of investigations revealed that more than adequate grounds exist for the overwhelming share of such complaints.

Last year, several people were unjustifiably detained, while some were taken into custody illegally, by the fault of investigators. Even less admissible are cases, even though isolated, in which courts acquit individuals against whom charges have been brought by city and rayon internal affairs investigators. This proves the existence of serious shortcomings in investigative work and gaps in the prosecution's case. In frequent cases under investigation by internal affairs investigators, legal inquiry deadlines are violated. Such cases occur particularly frequently in the internal affairs departments of Dmanisskiy, Tsiteltskaroyeskiy, Tsalkeskiy, Dushetskiy and some other rayons.

In 1980 the procuracy organs made 62 representations related to the unsatisfactory work of the investigative apparatus and the poor quality of investigations. The ministry's leadership and its party committee have directed the investigations administration (Comrade M. Dzhabaridze, chief) and the respective apparatus of the city and rayon organs to make a radical reorganization of their entire work and to remove from it elements of formal-bureaucratic attitude toward it.

The limitations of a newspaper article do not permit a discussion of the work of all internal affairs services and subunits, which is hardly free from many negative phenomena. Major claims could be addressed to the public order protection service (headed by Comrade G. Bichashvili) and its passport service where, unfortunately, there are frequent occurrences of a callous and bureaucratic approach to citizens' petitions. Many officials of the State Automotive Vehicles Inspectorate as well have shown their great ability to snarl in red tape the solutions to various problems. Nor does proper order prevail in many corrective labor institutions.

Whereas for the past five years, with a view to improving the reception of citizens and the consideration of their petitions, the ministry has established "open door" days, in which visitors can freely approach any senior official, the level of clerical work has remained low in some services, organs and subunits which lack the necessary work standards in dealing with complaints and petitions and which allow occurrences of red tape, formalism and callousness. Petitioners are frequently given loose and confused answers which circumvene the essence of questions or petitions.

Some positive changes notwithstanding, our work with cadres suffers from many serious shortcomings, starting with their selection and placement and ending with the organization of political-educational work and vocational training. As the Georgian CP Central Committee noted with perfect justification in its decree on increasing the struggle against bureaucracy, red tape and formalism in the work of administrative organs, many of their shortcomings are due precisely to the low qualificational standards of the personnel and the narrowness of their political and cultural outlook. The increased number of internal affairs personnel punished for various violations of socialist legality proves not only that the struggle against a variety of negative phenomena in our subunits has intensified, but the indifference and passive attitude shown by some executives in the organization of ideological-political and educational work. Such problems are not being ignored by the cadre administration

(Comrade N. Berishvili) and the political-educational work department (Comrade O. Gokadze). The status of operative work in one or another part of the republic is directly related to the level of political-educational work done by the corresponding city or rayon internal affairs organ. Operational circumstances have worsened in Ambrolaurskiy Rayon as a result of the ineffective work of the rayon internal affairs department. Incredible though it might seem, it is a fact that in the 1979-1980 school year no political education classes were conducted here for the rank and file and junior command personnel. Political information is presented sporadically and the level of individual educational work is low.

Because of the primitive plans for political-educational work at the Akhaltsikhskiy ROVD, political education students, when examined, are unable to interpret even basic problems of our country's domestic and foreign policy. No records are kept on individual educational work with ROVD personnel. There are neither sponsors nor tutors. Consequently, the level of the struggle against delinquency in the rayon is below today's standards. The ministry's collegium rated as unsatisfactory the activities of this rayon department, and its leadership was strictly punished.

Unfortunately, we have still not eliminated from our practical work the elements of a superficial, a formal approach to the consideration of the state of affairs in subordinate organs and subunits, as a result of which their activities are sometimes given a subjective, undeservedly high rating.

We must consider as fully applicable to us all critical remarks contained in the Georgian CP Central Committee decree on the subject of the party organizations of administrative organs. The faulty practice of the adoption of formal resolutions of a general nature at meetings and bureau sessions, not followed by specific work with party members, has sunk roots in a number of our primary party organizations. Few primary party organizations make possible the assessment of shortcomings or take strictly to task individual workers for committing violations or misdemeanors while noting the unsatisfactory state of affairs. This criticism applies most of all to the primary party organizations the UBKhSS [Administrations for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation], GAI [City Automobile Inspections], UOOP [Administrations for the Protection of Public Order], UITU [Administration of Corrective Labor Establishments] and others.

The further struggle against formalism, red tape and bureaucracy was the topic of a principled discussion held in December 1980 at a meeting of the party members' aktiv of the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs, attended by Comrade Z. Pataridze, Georgian SSR Council of Ministers chairman.

In order to meet the standards set for the administrative organs by the 26th CP of Georgia Congress and the stipulations contained in the CC CPSU decree on the further strengthening of socialist law and order, we must adamantly and purposefully see to it that every member of the internal affairs organs becomes imbued most profoundly with a feeling of responsibility toward the party and the people for his assignments and his specific work sector. It is only by systematically uprooting from our work formalism and bureaucracy that we shall achieve real success in the struggle for model socialist law and order, as directed by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

REGIONAL

'SERIOUS DEFICIENCIES' IN POLITICAL WORK) GEORGIAN GORKOM

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Apr 81 p 2

[GruzINFORM report: "Let Us Pay Unabated Attention to Ideological-Educational Work at Home"]

[Text] The decisions of the 26th Georgian CP Congress, the CC CPSU decree "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work," and the entire system of ideological-political, labor and moral upbringing of the people assign an important role to ideological work at home, as one of the important sectors in the building of communism. This was particularly reemphasized by the Georgian CP Central Committee in its discussion of ideological-educational work conducted by the Chiaturi City Party Organization among the population at home and of measures leading to its further improvement.

The city party committee and the urban zonal primary party organizations are conducting educational work among the population at home. This work was energized even further in the period of preparations for the 26th CPSU and CP of Georgia congresses. It helped to mobilize the town and country working people for the successful implementation of national economic plans and socialist obligations.

However, an efficient system for ideological-educational work among the population at home has still not been developed in the town and countryside around it. The work being done is sporadic and unsystematic. Its purpose is not clearly defined and the characteristics of the various population groups, their inclinations, demands and interests are inadequately taken into consideration. The experience of the party organizations in our republic and throughout the country in the organization and management of the education process in residential microrayons is insufficiently studied and used. The city party committee has not set up a council on work with the population at home, or public councils in the urban microrayons. This prevents clear coordination in educational activities which party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations, economic and administrative organs and all ideological institutes and establishments must conduct in this direction.

The party gorkom and the primary party organizations rarely discuss problems of ideological and educational work at home. Trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations do not always actively participate in such work. The facilities of mass information and propaganda media and of oral and visual political education, or the existing material facilities for cultural-educational and physical culture-health measures are scarcely used.

Activists working at home are not given effective methodical aid. They rarely receive analytical or reference-information materials they need.

The party organizations in the urban area concern themselves insufficiently with improving educational work in hostels or with organizing the daily round of working youth and the creation of proper recreational facilities for them.

The work of cultural-educational institutions suffers from monotony. The interests and inclinations of the various population categories are poorly taken into consideration. Events of interest to workers and kolkhoz members and their families are organized infrequently.

The educational opportunities offered by the socialist competition are poorly used in work at home.

The housing management offices and housing managements in the city do not engage in systematic organizational and political-mass work among the population. The small number of party members prevents the creation of party organizations in them. Housing management office educators-organizers are doing poor work in organizing the leisure time of children and adolescents efficiently. Furthermore, most of them lack both adequate working conditions and the vocation and desire to work with children. They lack the necessary knowledge in the fields of education, psychology and ways and means of Komsomol and Pioneer and extracurricular work with adolescents. They have no organizational skills.

Educational work with the working people, the population, is detached from the solution of social problems. This stands out clearly against the background of the decisions of the 26th Congresses of the CPSU and of the Communist Party of Georgia. Many unresolved problems remain in terms of improving further the working, living and recreational conditions in Chiaturi.

The fact that most letters and petitions addressed by the working people to party and soviet organs raise questions pertaining to jobs and to improvements in housing conditions, trade, consumer and communal services, and the work of transport and communications facilities is an indication of the serious shortcomings which exist in the working and living conditions of the people.

The share of workers engaged in manual and unskilled labor exceeds 20 percent in the city's industry. The level of mechanization of auxiliary operations is particularly low. Labor legislation and working time regulations are violated because of the unrhythmical work of many industrial-transportation and construction enterprises. Overtime work is frequently required. No single urban enterprise has organized as yet the production of consumer goods.

Trade and consumer service standards remain inadequate. The necessary gravity and consistency are absent in the struggle against negative phenomena in trade and services.

Naturally, all of this adversely affects the mood and production and social active-ness of working people and hinders the development of an adequate moral and psychological climate. Furthermore, party, soviet and economic managers do not systematically inform the population on the state of and prospects for the social development of the

city and the rural area. They rarely consult with the people and avoid discussing with them so-called "sensitive" topics or grave problems. They do not organize the people for active participation in the solutions of topical problems. The population is justifiably dissatisfied with the insufficient work done with the people and the lack of prompt and complete information about the situation.

Improvements in the health care system are slow. Many health institutions operate with unsatisfactory material facilities. Despite the acute shortage of physicians, the problem of retaining medical personnel in the city is not being resolved adequately.

Little is being done to insure jobs for women, particularly the extensive use of their labor in trade, services and light industry. Party, soviet and economic organs show insufficient concern for alleviating the work of employed women. Yet, the 26th CPSU Congress particularly emphasized the need to pay greater attention to such problems.

Labor veterans and the retired are insufficiently pressed into service. More than 60 percent of the 7,314 pensioners who would like to work remain unemployed.

The urban area has several thousand children of preschool age but only 1,856 of them attend nurseries or kindergartens. In this respect, a particularly difficult situation has developed in the rural areas where only 231 of several thousand children are attending preschool institutions.

The party gorkom and the executive committee of the city soviet of people's deputies have not been sufficiently strict in demanding of managers of urban and consumer services that they improve the organization and standards of the work and develop in the personnel of their enterprises a responsive and sympathetic attitude toward the needs of the people.

Poor use is being made of the opportunities of collectives of big enterprises and farms for helping microrayons and settlements to resolve social and educational problems.

Serious shortcomings exist in the educational work conducted by soviet organs among the population. Many deputies lack an adequate feeling of responsibility for the solution of social and educational problems. Deputies or deputy groups fail to encourage the competition for a model way of life, or to work for the improvement of microrayons, streets and courtyards.

Omissions in educational work at home largely account for the fact that desired results are not always achieved in efforts to surmount a petit bourgeois consumerist attitude toward life and the elimination of harmful mores and customs, private ownership tendencies or other negative phenomena. Delinquency prevention work is ineffective and the atheistic upbringing of the population needs further improvements.

Occasionally the Chiaturi city party committee, primary party organizations, town and country soviets of people's deputies, trade union and Komsomol organizations and administrative organs do not provide a prompt and profound study of or summary of problems, critical remarks or practical suggestions formulated by the population and fail to insure an operative reaction to them.

All of these shortcomings are the consequence of the lack of system and purposefulness in the ideological-educational work conducted by the Chiaturi city party committee among the population at home.

The CP of Georgia Central Committee instructed the Chiaturi city party committee (Comrades O. P. Khoperiya and L. V. Bitsadze) to restructure its entire ideological work at home in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU and CP of Georgia congresses and to make such work comprehensive, concrete and purposeful. It was asked to eliminate systematically these and other shortcomings, to create a council for work with the population at home and to coordinate efficiently the educational work conducted by party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and all ideological institutions and establishments.

The experience of the republic's and the country's party organizations in this ideological-educational work among the population must be applied creatively, in accordance with existing possibilities and local characteristics. The organizational structure of ideological-educational work among the population at home must be streamlined comprehensively in the city and in the rural settlements on the basis of the territorial organization principle; voluntary councils for educational work must be created in the city's microrayons; enterprise-type organizations must be assigned to each microrayon or rural settlement and be put in charge of conducting permanent educational work at home.

The Chiaturi city party committee, primary party organizations and urban and rural soviets of people's deputies must implement specific measures to insure considerable improvements in the style and methods of managing ideological-educational work among the population at home. They must make fuller use of the opportunities provided by such work for developing in the people a Marxist-Leninist outlook, communist convictions, an active life stance, internationalist and patriotic feelings, lofty ideological-moral qualities, collectivism and comradeship. The educational influence must be expanded to all population categories, families and individuals.

In organizing educational work at home particular attention must be paid to the organization of sociopolitical clubs, united political days, citizens' meetings on specific topics, rural rallies and meetings of oldest residents, women and young people; street, yard and settlement celebrations and labor and harvest holidays must be organized.

Available material facilities for cultural-educational and physical culture-sanitary improvement projects must be used more intensively and with maximal returns in the development of ideological-educational activities at home. All suitable premises must be used regardless of their departmental affiliation.

In the course of improving ideological-educational work in labor collectives and at home, close connections must be established between this work and the solution of social problems and the necessary measures must be formulated and implemented. Greater concern must be shown for families, the newlyweds and, most of all, the women. Practical measures must be taken to facilitate the life of working women, to improve family recreation and consumer and cultural services, and to develop networks of preschool institutions and extended school day groups. Living conditions and educational work in hostels must be improved readily. The struggle against vestiges from the past in the minds and behavior of the people and against all negative

phenomena must be intensified. Particular attention must be paid to the implementation of specific measures for the prevention of delinquency in trade and consumer and communal population services, and in the work of cultural, health, social insurance, transportation and communications establishments. The struggle waged by the pertinent state organs against all forms of misuse in these areas must be galvanized; control by the workers must be strengthened. Exactingness and responsibility for assignments must be comprehensively upgraded; discipline must be strengthened and educational work with cadres improved; comprehensive preventive education work must be done with families in trouble, problem adolescents and individuals who tend to violate the rules of socialist community life. Greater efforts should be made to instruct parents in the field of education.

The Georgian CP Central Committee has asked the city party and soviet organizations to insure the extensive development of the socialist competition for high living standards and model public order and for better upkeep and landscaping of yards, homes, alleys and auxiliary plots. The atheistic upbringing of the population must be energized. The most popular among the old folk holidays must be updated in a socialist style and separated from their religious connotations. Particular attention should be paid to the encouragement of new Soviet holidays and ceremonies which must assume the nature of real folk holidays. More activists should be assigned to the education of people at home. Their training and retraining within the party educational system and by the people's universities must be organized.

Managers of all categories and ranks must maintain permanent contacts with the population. Managers must meet more frequently with the populations of microrayons and act as propagandists, political informants and political lecturers. Leading party, soviet and economic workers must meet with the working people directly at their places of residence; measures must be taken to surmount the tendency of managers to gloss over or avoid unresolved or urgent problems or to conceal shortcomings and difficulties; the responsibility of economic managers, city and rural soviet deputies and housing management educators-organizers must be increased for the status of mass-political, mass-cultural, physical culture and sanitary improvement work among the population; the funds appropriated for educational work at home must be used fully and effectively.

The CP of Georgia Central Committee has instructed the oblast, city and rayon party committees, and the Georgian trade unions and Komsomol central committee and republic ministries and departments and their councils for cooperation in the communist upbringing of the youth, to increase comprehensively their attention to the organization of ideological-educational work among the working people at home, particularly the youth; they must implement measures for the radical improvement of the content of this work and for increasing its practical results.

The Georgian CP Central Committee has also formulated a number of specific organizational and political measures for the further improvement of ideological-educational work at home in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Communist Party of Georgia congresses and the CC CPSU decree "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work."

REGIONAL

INVOLVEMENT OF TURKMEN WOMEN IN SOCIALLY USEFUL WORK

Ashkhabad IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK TURKMENSKOY SSR, SERIYA OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK
in Russian No 2, Feb 81 pp 23-27

[Article by G. Durdyeva: "Involvement in Socially Useful Work Is One of the Conditions of Atheistic Education among Turkmen Women"]

[Text] Within the process of forming a new human being and a scientifically materialistic understanding of the world, an important place is occupied by the involvement of women in socially useful work. Interrelationships within a group, the group's concerns, the educational measures being carried out, the personal participation in carrying out the tasks set for the group--all this facilitates the expansion of their horizons and their awareness; it speeds up their understanding of the world and, figuratively speaking, opens up their eyes. Women begin to look at the environment differently, and they strive to find their own places in the society. Socially useful work serves as a measuring-rod, indicating how women realize their own rights. F. Engels wrote: "...the first prerequisite of women's liberation is the return of the entire female sex to social production" [1, p 77].

The classics of Marxism-Leninism teach that women ought to participate in the general labor process; only under such conditions can they occupy equal status with men. V. I. Lenin wrote: "Involve women in socially productive work, tear them away from 'domestic slavery,' free them from the subordination--stupefying and demeaning--to the age-old and exclusive concerns with kitchen and children--this is the principal task" [2, p 193].

Proceeding from the directions of V. I. Lenin, the Communist Party and the Soviet government did a great deal to involve women in social and productive work. This has facilitated the elimination of their remoteness from the group, as well as the limited nature of their psychology and social ties. The Party and the government began the process of involving women with simple cooperation in their work, with creating small production groups. On this base workshops were gradually created, as well as artels [workers' cooperatives] for processing the products of livestock raising.* By 1 September 1927 there were already 65 artels in the republic engaged in making rugs, and there were 4,000 women working in them. Three cotton artels had also been created, and 130 women were working in them. In six artels engaged in turning out silk fabrics the number of women employees amounted to 308. Within one year the number of women working in the cooperative artels grew from 659 to 5,105.

* Partarkhiv TF IML, f 1, op 1/1, d 48, 1 r.

** Ibid, d 41, 1 25.

The process of women's participation in social production was accompanied not only by quantitative but also by qualitative changes: there were improvements in the everyday living conditions of women, while various material and moral incentives were adopted with respect to them. In order to involve women more actively in industrial and agricultural production, attempts were made to draw all the members of the family into active work in plants and factories: the husband and those children who had reached majority; they were helped to study at evening schools attached to the plant or factory, vocational-technical schools and other educational institutions; various privileges were created for them. All this facilitated the formation among the women of a new, socialist awareness, and hence--their liberation from religious vestiges, from superstitions.

The principles of socialist labor, the working atmosphere of group life, participation in solving production problems have all evoked in women's consciousness and psychology a moral responsibility and lofty feelings of satisfaction. It was precisely the labor group which comprised the basic social nucleus of society, where every person assimilated in practical work and in their own experience the principles of socialism and communism. Only through the group can society fully exert its own educational influence. Among their comrades at work in the group the women form a confidence in their own efforts and capabilities. It is precisely the socialist production group which is the immediate arena of creative activity, the development of spiritual growth, and the formation of firm atheistic convictions among women. The more socially active a woman is, the closer and firmer are her ties with the labor group, the further she departs from religion, from the religious community; and, on the contrary, the weaker these ties are, the more often she seeks "consolation" in religion.

Of particular importance is the establishment within the labor groups of an atmosphere of good will, comradely mutual assistance, amid which, as a rule, attitudes of a religious quest, even though they may be present among a few, disappear. This is exactly the situation which has been created in the Turkmenkover Production Association. Within its group the number of believers is very insignificant. Those who are still under the influence of religious ideology are aided in being weaned away from it by their comrades at work, as well as by agitators, lecturers, and political information specialists.

Independence, faith in their own efforts, activity, and creative initiative--these are the basic conditions for involving women in socially useful work, as well as in the struggle against the vestiges of the past. "No sort of faith, no sort of religion," wrote M. I. Kalinin, "no sort of other involvement or effort can provide a person with so much energy as is provided by an awareness of the fact that your work is useful not only for yourself but also for the entire people. Such an awareness replaces thousands of gods, beginning with the Orthodox one and ending with the Mohammedan one. It undoubtedly increases a person's strength and makes it possible to bear misfortunes easily; it increases productivity and raises cultural standards" [4, pp 178--179].

The Party and the government have done a great deal in order to more actively involve women in social production and to improve their working conditions. A large role in this matter has been played by the decree of the USSR Council of Ministers, "On the Broad Involvement of Women in Skilled Work in Agriculture" [8].

A large role in involving Turkmen women in socially useful work and improving their atheistic education belongs to agricultural production. The dissemination of political and scientific knowledge among the rural population, especially among women, their mastery of the latest equipment, and an increase in their work activities under the conditions of Turkmenistan--such are the conditions for overcoming the vestiges of the past in their consciousness.

Kolkhoz construction and the mechanization of agriculture have brought women into work activities. Women occupy a worthy position in agricultural production, particularly in cotton growing. Working in a dedicated manner at the present time on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses are more than 28.3 percent of women and girls [13]; among them, 10 are managers of kolkhozes or sovkhoses, 286 are deputies in charge of cultural-mass work, 550 are agronomists, economists, bookkeepers, veterinarians, or animal technologists [6, p 59]. By working in leadership posts in the republic's agriculture, they are making a worthy contribution to the development of the national economy; and, at the same time, they are actively participating in educational work among working people.

Deserved renown is enjoyed by Maral Dovranova, brigade leader of the Third Cotton-Growing Brigade of the Kolkhoz imeni Makhtumkuli in the Khalachskiy Rayon. She is a winner of the Republic State Prize and a deputy to the TSSR Supreme Soviet. Young people, especially girls, willingly join her brigade and follow her example in all matters. The brigade which she leads bears the title "Communist Labor Group."*

Mechanization of the work processes develops women's creative capability and raises their cultural-technical level. It has introduced the new social stratum into the intra-class structure of the kolkhoz peasantry. But there are still a number of deficiencies within the operation of involving women in social work and in training staffs of machine operators in the rural areas. Training has proceeded in an unsatisfactory manner with regard to women staff workers in mass vocations, particularly that of machine operators. Herein the Party, Soviet, Komsomol organs, and women's councils still have to come to grips with the facts of women's worthiness being demeaned. Individual girls, having gotten married, quit their work under pressure from their husbands and the husbands' parents. Others quit work because some managers of kolkhozes and sovkhoses do not give the girls the opportunity to work in their areas of specialization, nor do they entrust them with equipment [12]. As a result of this, of the total number of women who have graduated from the machine operation courses only 6 percent are now working in the republic; 4 percent of these are employed in the Tashauzskaya Oblast and 1 percent in the Krasnovodskaya Oblast [10, p 40].

In 1979 the cotton growers of Turkmenistan sold to the state a record amount of cotton--1,215,000. There were 1,484 women machine operators working in the fields of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses [11, p 34]. This figure could have been more substantial if all the women who had graduated from the machine-operation courses had been working in their own areas of specialization.

* MKSI, d 4, 1 29.

In this regard there is something to be learned from other republics and krays. For example, in the Altayskiy Kray girls are immediately entrusted with new tractors and combines. They are monitored by experienced instructors. Here women machine operators usually work through the day, since each unit is served by two machine operators. On farms where the equipment is utilized in two shifts the women machine operators basically work beginning in the morning; they are issued special work clothes [8/].

Life moves forward. The slogan of the 1930's--"Girl, Take the Steering Wheel!"--has now been implemented. Now every Turkmen girl can enter the vocation of machine operator, locomotive engineer, motor specialist, electrician, fitter, driver, or lathe operator. The task lies in making sure that they work in their own fields of specialization and solidly enter the ranks of active workers.

Labor education is one of the basic means of forming a communist awareness among women. Therefore, the Party places "at the center of educational work the development of a communist attitude toward labor among all members of the society" [3, p 118/]. A person's awareness is primarily expressed in matters of work. Labor, if we take it in the broad sense of the word, includes all of a person's activities during his or her lifetime, and so it must also include the observance of religious rituals, inasmuch as the latter also demands time and energy. Only this type of work is harmful and in vain. Labor in itself does not make a person an atheist. Because, of course, there are workers who labor conscientiously and, at the same time, are believers. Only work which is accompanied by purposive, consistent educational work provides the desired effect. Consequently, it is not possible to affirm that women upon joining the production line immediately become atheists. First of all, it is necessary to assist them to evaluate from various points of view the meaning and purpose of their work, to understand that such work is for the benefit of society.

The attitude of any religion toward work, including the attitude of Islam, is contradictory to the communist understanding of it. Islam, for example, teaches Muslims to labor for the sake of life "in the other world," and in this world to give preference to observing religious customs, to matters pleasing to God. It is directly and openly opposed to women participating in socially productive work.

One of the forms of atheistic education among women is their participation in the movement for a communist attitude toward work. In our own day this movement has taken on mass proportions; its participants are actively struggling for a rational utilization of resources, for a fulfillment ahead of schedule of the plans and obligations which have been undertaken; they have put forth those who have come up with valuable initiatives.

Women are participating more and more in the movement for a communist attitude toward work. In Ashkhabad, for example, at the present time more than 64,000 women are working in enterprises, organizations, educational, and other institutions; about 8,000 of them bear with honor the title of shockworkers of communist labor. Among the workers who have fulfilled their own personal five-year plans ahead of schedule are many women, including 90 women workers at Garment Factory No. 1, 20 women workers at the Hosiery and Knitted-Goods Factory imeni N. K. Krupskaya, and a felt plant [14/].

Responding with deeds to the Party's call "Work without Any Laggards," many women workers in Ashkhabad have become renowned as fine teachers of the upcoming generation of workers. The city has 1,113 instructors, half of which are women.

Groups of Communist Labor are striving not only to increase output but are also struggling to bring up new human beings. Each of its members are upgrading their own skills and acquiring the habits of friendship, fraternity, comradeship, and collectivism. "In any case, work without moving ahead with education, without moving ahead with political and social training does not bring any educational benefit; it turns out to be a neutral process. You can compel a person to labor as much as you like; but if, at the same time, you do not teach him politically and morally, if he will not participate in social and political life, then this work will be simply a neutral process and will not yield any positive results. As an educational means, work is possible only as a component of a comprehensive system" [5, p 116]. Work activity can play a decisive role in overcoming religious vestiges on condition that conscientious labor is combined with active social activity; these mutually stimulate each other.

The Party and the government have noted that new opportunities have been created in our society for solving fundamental socioeconomic problems, also including the problems of forming a new human being and the multifaceted development of the individual personality. Experience has shown that women's activity is at a much higher level where the conditions have been created for a harmonious combination of their occupational and family-everyday functions, for the multi-sided development and realization of their creative capabilities, as well as for discovering labor and sociopolitical activities.

The Communist Party and the Soviet government value women's work highly. On an average each third award for brilliant work is received by a woman, and each fourth Hero of Socialist Labor is a woman [7, p 25]. In our republic thousands of women have been awarded orders and medals of the USSR, and 68 have earned the lofty title of Hero of Socialist Labor [11, p 35].

Despite these achievements, however, the labor activity of our native women still remains at quite a low level. For example, within the system of accounting and bookkeeping work the number of women and Turkmen girls is very small; there are only 17 such persons working as chief bookkeepers or chief economists; this constitutes 2.5 percent of the persons employed in this category; bookkeepers and economists as a whole have a total of 16 percent of woman employees [10, pp 39-40].

Thus, it is necessary to involve women more extensively in socially useful production, and we must primarily develop those sectors which require women's hands most of all. These include such sectors as machine building and instrument manufacture, the manufacture of electrical appliances and radios, branches of light industry--cloth-weaving, knitted-goods, footwear, garment, haberdashery, as well as certain sectors of the food industry [9, p 67]. Therefore, in drawing up prospective plans to supplement the present structure of branches and farms, it is feasible to create a well-designed structure which would be economically profitable.

The Communist Party and the Soviet government have devoted a great deal of attention to involving women in managerial work. Long ago V. I. Lenin wrote as follows: "We need to have women workers attain equality with men workers not only by law [in

principle/ but also in life. For this reason it is necessary that women workers participate more and more in managing social enterprises and in administering the state. By managing, women will learn fast and will catch up to men" [2, pp 157--158/.

FOOTNOTES

1. K. Marx and F. Engels, "Soch." [Works], Vol 21.
2. V. I. Lenin "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 40.
3. "Programma KPSS" [Program of the CPSU], Moscow, 1973.
4. M. I. Kalinin, "Izbrannye proizvedeniya v 4-kh tomakh" [Selected Works in 4 Volumes], Moscow, 1962.
5. A. S. Makarenko, "Soch." [Works], Vol 5, Moscow, 1958.
6. M. Mollayeva, "The Social Activity of Soviet Women Is Increasing," PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN', 1978, No 5.
7. Yankova, Z. A., "Sovetskaya zhenshchina" [Soviet Woman], Moscow, 1978.
8. PRAVDA, 1969, 8 February.
9. TURKMENISTAN KOMMUNISTI, 1974, No 1.
10. TURKMENISTAN KOMMUNISTI, 1978, No 4.
11. TURKMENISTAN AGITATORY, 1980, No 4.
12. SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 1970, 20 January.
13. TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 1979, 20 July.
14. TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 1980, 8 March.

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REGIONAL

WESTERN EXPLOITATION OF RELIGION IN ESTONIA

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 31 Mar, 1, 2 Apr 81

[Serialized article by Ye. Rostikov: "With a Stone in One's Bosom" under the general rubric "Careful: Ideological Sabotage"; passages enclosed in slant lines printed in bold face]

[31 Mar 81 pp 3-4]

[Text] 1. An Old Story.

Rauli Lekhtonen who lives in Sweden, came to our country allegedly to meet his wife's relatives. The delay in Tallinn port first puzzled and then annoyed him. Nevertheless, when he had cooled down a little, Lekhtonen "obligingly" agreed to answer some questions from a journalist.

"When they were examining your luggage the customs officials found hidden in it instructions from a Swedish "Slavic mission" addressed to the representatives of certain Baptist communes in our country. Are you aware of their content?"

"In principle, yes. They are bible recommendations for local Christians."

"I did not stop to ask what right a foreign organization has to "recommend" something to our Christians. For this, you only have to look at the "Slavic Mission." (Of this, more later). But I was interested in knowing why in the "recommendations," expressions such as "a means of secret communication," "conspiracy," "secret writing," "hiding places" and so forth were used. To the question: "And are these also biblical expressions?" Lekhtonen did not reply.

Meanwhile, from his luggage the customs officials were pulling new "presents" for the local Christians, so-called religious literature. And a quick glance at these books was enough to determine their content. They contained expositions of fantasies about persecution of religion and the churches allegedly taking place in our country, and cruel persecution of believers. Doubt was thrown on the moral progress in socialist society, the ability of atheists to enjoy a rich spiritual life was denied. These books were calculated to make believers quarrel with their children, grandchildren, relatives and friends. How can this be linked with Christian morals? And so I was interested in the religious affiliations of

Lekhtonen himself. His answer was enlightening: "That does not mean anything." Of course, for the activity in which this gentleman was engaged, religion is merely a screen. Lekhtonen was a regular foreign emissary, one of the many detained when entering our republic.

....Emissaries of this sort began to appear in Estonia even during the bourgeois period. In the early thirties Swedish and Finnish Pentacostalists established contacts with the then leadership of the Estonia Baptist church. They modestly requested permission to familiarize themselves with the activity of the Estonian religious communes while promising not to interfere in their internal affairs.

Before a year had passed, however, the latter-day missionaries were wreaking havoc in Estonia with their violent activity. No trace remained of their "restraint and good breeding." They started to preach to the local believers, to pass judgments and to take over, thus preparing for a split among the Baptist communes. The Finnish Jehovah's Witnesses were not far behind them. They recruited new members on the territory of Estonia, disseminated their literature, and preached views that contradicted not only religious but also general human standards. Under the influence of the foreign missionaries, itinerant preachers appeared in Estonia. At the meetings they organized in apartments--as the newspapers of that period repeatedly reported--various kinds of provocative appeals were sounded, including calls for the physical destruction of nonbelievers. Things developed into a systematic violation of public order. Finally, this forced the bourgeois government of Estonia to ban and liquidate the "Union of Pentacostalists."

This is all history now. The only thing is that some people in the West still have hopes of turning back the wheel of history and returning to the "good old times." Having set themselves their goal--the struggle against the socialist community--the imperialist states have added religion to their arsenal, thinking that this is the most "inoffensive" way to implant their ideology in order to "erode" and "soften" socialism. This is why they actively promote the creation of various kinds of "religious" organizations, cooperate closely with them and give them all possible moral and material backing.

In the early sixties the clerical centers and organizations renewed their activity against Estonia. Air balloons that created a hazard for aviation were flown across its territory bearing "cosmic greetings from brothers in Christ" and "modest" requests to report, for an appropriate reward, the exact location (coordinates) where the balloons had been found. The waves of the ocean breaking on the shores of the republic brought similar requests in bottles. In short, the air and sea channels were being used to carry literature hostile to us. The military departments of the NATO countries took a constant interest in this "research."

But in the mass subversive activity waged by international imperialism against our people in their desire to sow the seeds of enmity and undermine their unity, this was clearly inadequate. They needed new channels to export the bourgeois ideology. And apparently, they found such a channel. Thousands of foreign tourists come here to acquaint themselves privately with Soviet Estonia, to see its achievements with their own eyes and to get to know the unique culture and nature of the republic. But for certain circles in the West tourism is merely one of the ways to engage in

subversive activity against the USSR. And so under the guise of being tourists and the guests of relatives in Tallinn, the emissaries are charged with special assignments. In suitcases with false bottoms, in cunningly made hiding places, in special belts worn next to the skin, they bring in literature extolling the image of the bourgeois "Christian" literature that propagandizes religious currents that are extinct here, and they "resurrect" the long-since forgotten "Salvation Army." The emissaries and the literature they bring call upon Pentacostalists and Baptist dissenters not to register their communes, to break off all contacts with "the world," isolate themselves from the reality around them, get involved in conflicts with the local organs of power, and incite emigration on religious grounds. They try to set up contacts with extremists from among the believers and the adventurers of doubtful fame, and they are not squeamish about swindlers or loafers, reckoning that through them they can obtain false information and present it in the West as "eye-witness accounts" and even as cases of victims of "persecution" for "religious activities" or their faith.

One such emissary was Osmo Khaavisto.

2. Wolves in Sheep's Clothing.

He came to Tallinn more than ten times. When here, Khaavisto turned to various religious communes in order to make their acquaintance, reckoning that the believers always readily accept a "brother in the faith." He also appeared in a Methodist commune. Here Khaavisto set up contacts with certain so-called Methodists and Baptists ("so-called" because the behavior of these people did not testify to any true belief) and arranged with them for confidential meetings at which he persistently agitated against "the laws of the world" and for a shift in the emphasis of religious work into people's apartments. And Khaavisto succeeded in setting up several such assemblages. There he openly engaged in religious preaching, starting off with a falsehood and fabrications about "servants of the Lord," and then he started to demonstrate his own talent. This was "faith healing." Khaavisto held "demonstration sessions" at which, for example, he lengthened people's extremities. If a person had one leg or arm shorter than the other Khaavisto "made them equal" at just one session. And paralyzed people undergoing such treatment simply jumped up and started to dance. The performance was a little smoother than the famous "Saint Jorgen Festival." Only this took place in the seventies in this century. But the entire "miracle of Khaavisto" was nothing more than deceiving those ready to believe and resorting not only to bribery but also intimidation. Kheyto Ritsbek, deacon of the Tallinn Methodist commune said: "We spoke with the leader of the Finnish Pentacostalists, and he reported that Khaavisto is a charlatan who enjoys no kind of credibility among the believers in his own country." He added: "He enjoys no credibility here either. There is nothing real about his 'faith healing.'"

The official Soviet authorities warned him that foreigners visiting our country can feel quite at ease on our territory when their intentions are good, but not those who engage in illegal activities; but Khaavisto carried on anyway. I asked him: "Are you a Finnish citizen?" "Yes," he answered, "but I am often in Sweden, Belgium, England, Canada." Later he preferred not to be so expansive about his trips. But this was enough to understand that Khaavisto's route in these countries lay via the subversive organizations where they supplied him with a new

batch of "miracles" for propagandizing in our country. During the next voyage the customs officials found on Khaavisto extremely suspicious and far from religious notes, papers and passwords, and he was forbidden entry.

Khaavisto is well matched with "N" (we are forced to withhold his name because he is still an "active" emissary). He is also far from indifferent to the believers of Soviet Estonia. On his latest visit to Tallinn "N" tried to arrange things as modestly as possible. But his nature let down this foreign guest: he could not simply visit the churches and stick to the tourist route. He did not sleep, but at night went to the "Vira." This gentleman travelled along dark sidestreets in the Old City and met with various kinds of murky individuals and obtained from them information about persecutions of believers that were supposed to be happening in the republic, along with "requests," "petitions" and information of another character in no way connected with religion.

"N" carried these "facts" and "tidbits" out of our country by installments, having assiduously divided them up between his colleagues in this illegal work. It is difficult to say who got the most out of this material, the "Slavic Mission," the "Stefan Mission" or the other, quite honest organizations, missions and committees. We do not know exactly who paid him or how much. But obviously "N" would have received somewhat less if his bosses knew that competent Soviet authorities knew about the nature of the information that was passed on and would no doubt have been upset about its "verisimilitude."

The style of Armo Sarkkila's missionary activity was somewhat different. Whereas Khaavisto and "N" wove their tortuous way around the city and put their own lives in danger jumping from one vehicle to another, this 80-year-old gentleman was a perfect model of godliness, good disposition and orderliness. By profession a veterinary surgeon, while practicing on pigs and sheep he considered himself adequately prepared to engage in healing operations on the souls of Soviet people. At first he "treated" our seamen and tourists visiting one of the Finnish ports. Then he appeared in Tallinn. Calling himself a Lutheran he persistently interested himself in why the Estonian Lutherans do not talk in "other tongues," do not recognize the prophets and completely ignore the pentacostal dogma. It went further, got bigger. The conversations that this latter-day prophet had here were directed not at praising Jesus Christ but collecting various kinds of statistical data, and en passant lauding the bourgeois way of life and the "fruits of paradise" with which capitalism rewards its beneficiaries. "The reason you have drunkenness here is because your state is atheist" this old man told the believers with puerile naivety.

Let's have the whole picture, Mr. Sarkkila. Just let us be frank for a moment. Do they, then, not drink in those "believing" states to which, wasting your last efforts, you give such praise? They drink all right, and just as much. Why do you not undertake missionary work in your own place, in the countries of the West that you love so much? We can worry about our own souls ourselves; we can do without your help.

You are free in your "religious" searching. Has this not promoted in your "free society" the flourishing of new forms of superstition, the spawning of sects based

on extreme obscurantism, cruel repression of the individual, gross money-grubbing, "consecrations" and prostitution. The "Church of Satan" and the "Homosexual Church"--these are also flourishing in your "free world."

This kind of religion is inconceivable, impossible in the politically, economically and morally healthy society in our country. And all your vain attempts, Mr. Sarkkila, and those of the "preachers" of your ilk are condemned to failure here.

[1 Apr 81 pp 3-4]

[Text] 3. The Olympiad and the Bitter "Olympians."

Most foreign emissaries bringing so-called religious literature into our country (in almost all the languages of the peoples of the USSR) and taking away from here everything that is interpreted in whatever form necessary to be used to besmirch the Soviet state and its politics and ideology are not very similar to the godlike missionary Sarkkila. They openly demonstrate to us those habits that have been instilled in them by the bourgeois way of life. Their mission is to exert a constant ideological influence on the citizens of our state. In addition they carry out other assignments from the clerical organizations hostile to us and engage in the collection of various kinds of information. Some do it from conviction; others are tools in the hands of the enemies of socialism, but as a rule they all work for money. The emissaries caught red-handed assume a pose of insulted virtue and assert that their main concern is to let as many people as possible in our country know about the "news of salvation" from Jesus Christ, follow Him, and thus insure for themselves a place in the other world.

Again, gentlemen, these are impudent lies! You try in every way possible to weaken the Soviet state, disrupt the unity of our people, alter the political orientation of believers in the USSR, the main mass of whom are honest workers and patriots of their motherland, along with all the people solving the tasks of the building of communism. All your missionary work is a cover for activity that quite often has nothing to do with religion.

Take a look at another "religious" figure, the American Tom Shaller (or Sheller). He turned up in Finland with far from religious aims. In order to make an impressive show he organized there a school for Bible studies. His main interest was in our country. When the 1980 Olympic Games were drawing near and the Games were to be held in Moscow and Tallinn, the "Bibles" of Shaller and those like him were extremely contradictory. Acting in the general stream of the setting of the most reactionary imperialist forces aimed at disrupting the Olympic movement, for their part they tried in every way possible to besmirch our country. Thus, at the beginning of 1980 some of the foreign tourists in Tallinn spread rumors that "large numbers of barracks had been built by servicemen in the Soviet Army in various parts of the country where believers in the Baltic states would be sent immediately after the Olympiad."

An enormous amount of printed slanderous "output"--literature and sheets talking about the same thing--"persecutions and prosecutions" both present and future--was prepared especially for the Olympiad. Even evangelical dictums were made into

leaflets. But the provocateurs from religion left their own hallmark also on these Biblical quotations made, say, in the FRG or the United States but allegedly coming from Moscow and Tallinn. Various kinds of stickers with religious symbols and cruciform leaflets with special glue were made and it was proposed to "stick them noiselessly" on the back of the Olympic competitors, both guests and Soviet people.

The following account from Harry Leesment (codename Kiwi) from Australia speaks eloquently of the scales of the activities of the missions that intended to "attend" the 1980 Olympics. This official of the "Youth Mission," throwing light on the work at the Munich Olympic Games, said: "There are 52 people in the leadership of our mission, and 22 of them are secret. We have a network of secret helpers in various states, including the communist states. They include electronics technicians, financial workers, typographical workers, teachers and transportation workers.

"Before the Olympic Games in Munich, as always we went round in various countries of the world. We also met with U.S. generals in charge of various categories of troops and talked with them about supplies for servicemen. With their permission 102 tons of literature were flown to the FRG by military aircraft.

"Our mission has waterborne equipment, namely motor ships, at its disposal. The crew of one ship, for example, is made up of 200 men. A choir, stocks of literature and so forth are kept constantly on board.

"Some circles hate us. One newspaper wrote: 'This missionary activity smells evil.' But things were going well for us. In Munich 1,000 of our colleagues collected \$33,000 in addition to their immediate tasks. We bought castles in the FRG (worth more than DM3 million), a hotel in Switzerland (selling price \$60,000), and schools in Denmark and Norway where we train people for 18 months. True, we do impose one strict condition: in communist countries they must renounce what they are bound to do by law."

While "inspecting" the city of Tallinn before the 1980 Olympiad, Leesment-Kiwi in conversation with some of the so-called Methodists made no attempt to conceal the above and spoke about the grandiose plan of action for the "Youth Mission" at the Moscow Olympics.

Having "fitted himself into the situation" in Finland, the American Shaller also decided to familiarize himself with our country. You see, he also intended to give battle at the Moscow Olympics. As the charger he was going to ride to the heights of glory, Shaller, of course, chose religion. He had scarcely arrived in Tallinn when he immediately determined that the faith there is not true and that without his help our believers could not master the Bible. But he started to "teach" it not in the churches but in secret, preferring to talk with the believers confidentially. As some of them afterwards related, most of this talk was about combat instructions. Shaller required information about the alleged obstacles put in the way of believers in the satisfaction of their religious needs. "You do not know about such cases," the enterprising American lectured. "Just think if it were your family or your place."

The believers quickly sorted out who was who and what kind of goals this emissary was pursuing. And Mr. Shaller, the great "savant" and "interpreter" of the bible hastened to withdraw.

It was not only the journey of Shaller to our country that ended in failure. His "colleagues" who had intended to interfere with the holding of the Olympiad in the USSR also got themselves into a mess. Thanks to the vigilance of the Soviet people, and also of many foreign friends of our country, the "goodies" that these "virtuous" gentlemen had prepared for the Olympiad also remained unrealized. We hope that honest believers in the West will find some use for these bits of paper worthy of their content.

And still the emissaries do not remain quiet. Some, demonstrating their respectability, appear in Tallinn clutching their "credentials" in their hands. As for example, the representatives of the "Christian Society of Merchants" from the United States. True, having arrived in Soviet Estonia, some of these "Christians" interested themselves in problems far removed from trade or religion.

Pentti Akhonen arrived in Tallinn 25 October 1980 with a heavy trunk. In it were found more than a hundred copies of some propaganda-religious literature. Akhonen was checked more carefully, and two letters came to light. The addresses on the envelopes were written as if from one Soviet citizen to another. When they were checked, of course, the return addresses turned out to be fictitious. In these letters, a certain Mikhail was fixing up for two of the inhabitants of Odessa calls from nonexistent relatives in Israel. These people, incidentally, have not had nor do they now have any kind of relationship with religion. "Christian" types like Akhonen are not above engaging in this sort of thing. In the emissary's footwear they found a savings-bank book for the bearer issued by one of the savings banks in the Dzerzhinskiy rayon of Moscow. And R913 had been paid into it. Akhonen readily explained when and to whom he was to pay this, but how much he himself had been paid for this kind of "religious" activity he refused to tell. Not a small amount I would think; otherwise, he would hardly have taken the risk. In their search for "valuable" information some foreigners turn to Soviet citizens suffering from overactive imaginations. It was precisely on the basis of this kind of information that one of the Pentacostal authorities in Finland, Kay Antturi, published in the journal RISTIS VOYTO an article about seven-week-long nighttime interrogations of the Tallinn Methodist Vol'demar Nurk. The author sees the "evil hand of the authorities" everywhere. At the same time, Antturi remained silent in his article about the real facts--about those "secret" apartment assemblages that were organized in Tallinn on his initiative.

But is it not time, Mr. Antturi, for you to examine your own attitude to the believers and the authorities in the USSR, which have repeatedly offered you the opportunity to preach in church!?

4. Taste Our Food.

When she arrived in Tallinn on 29 February 1980, Anna Saylya did not agree that she had brought in subversive literature. "They are simply religious books. And it is shameful that their importation into your country is prohibited. Yes, I know that

foreign tourists are not stopped from bringing literature for their private use. But I, a Western Christian, would like to share what I have and provide 'spiritual nourishment' for your Christians."

Let us leave the generous Western "Christian" Saylya at customs, because she had to return home on the first motor ship; let us instead have a look at the "spiritual nourishment" she delivered. The picture here in the text shows only a small part of this "product." Books, brochures, almanacs, calendars, leaflets, stickers. They were published in Washington, New York, Paris, Stockholm, and even Moscow and Tallinn had been impudently written in them. But most frequently these books, as for example, "The Road to Christ," "The Creation of the World and Miracles" and others were without any kind of recognizable signs from the publishing house. But the names of their authors are garnished with their titles, including the modest "doctors" and "professors." Now that gentleman G. Vins is pushing his own "works" at his former motherland (of him and his "works" more anon). Next to this, the anthology "I Want To Know" by the Vlasovite N. Vodnevskiy. How he modestly asserts in the preface that "in the fact that this book has seen the light, is seen the miraculous hand of the Lord." It is therefore useless to look for the publishing house and the editors of this lampoon. But this is, so to speak, black literature. The brochure "Twelve Bridges" is allegedly called upon to keep one pure and ennoble even more the soul of the believer, and it finds space to recall Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

There are bright glossy covers, garish intriguing headlines. And underneath, spiritual poison, slander, malice, juggling with the facts. Everything is calculated to poison the minds of Soviet people and influence their convictions and Weltanschauung. Neither do their publishers shun the direct forgery. How might an honest believer respond to this little booklet addressed to "Dear Yukhan." Its dust jacket has been made without permission, or more accurately, stolen, from the USSR Ministry of Communications. This kind of counterfeit reduces any text to zero.

A songbook for Baptists and Methodists was recently published in the republic in Estonian. Immediately taking advantage of this circumstance, the Pentecostalists in Finland, not bothering to ask the permission of the authors, made an accurate copy and started to bring it into our country. What is this? Contraband? "Oh! no," assert the emissaries, "aid for the thirsty." But authors do have rights, which everyone engaged in publishing work is obliged to observe. Here the collective of authors is the leadership of the Estonian Baptist and Methodist churches. "Did they ask you for permission to publish this collection abroad?" I was interested to know. "No, they did not," they persisted in their answer. Author's rights do not exist for the gentlemen provocateurs, nor do many other written and unwritten laws. They are particularly uncereceremonious both with "related churches" about which they are supposed to rejoice and with which they yearn for "closer cooperation," and with their parishioners. The picture shows a little book published in Washington. "Have they tied you up with the preconceived opinion on the theory of evolution?" inquires an American professor in his lecture. For the believers in our country his lecture is published in abridged form, illustrated like a child's comic book with an explanation of what an "ameba" is, and of course concludes with the assertion that this opinion has not been foisted on the people, that evolution of course, is also Darwin in perfect accord with the Bolsheviki.

When you familiarize yourself with this kind of printed product intended for distribution in our country, with its marks "Russia," "Estonia," "Georgia," (so that you won't be confused about which book gets sent where) you are astonished by the wretchedness of their thinking and hopeless stupidity that is uniformly degrading and insulting for Soviet people. The gentlemen engaged in producing this produce have forgotten that our country long ago--when similar "professors" (to judge from the comic book drawings) were not even amoebas--became a country of universal literacy. And where we come from we know without these promptings from across the ocean. Would it not be more expedient to spend the assets used on this kind of "literature" to help those countries that really are in need? Yes, and your own unemployed would hardly turn it down.

But this question, I know, is rhetorical and has no meaning for you gentlemen. Your road is mapped out.

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5. "Handcuffs, Extremely Valuable if They Are Genuine...."

Early in 1980 the Finnish citizen Uolevi Kumpulaynen arrived in Tallinn on a special assignment from the "Representation of the Council of Churches of Estonian Christian Baptists Abroad." [STaYeKhB] He had with him two particularly important letters and a message recorded on a magnetic tape cassette addressed to the STaYeKhB chairman G. Gryuchkov. The author of these "productions" was the not unknown G. Vins who for a long time had been one of the leaders of the Baptist dissenters. Vins was thrown out of the USSR for spreading deliberately false fabrications about our life here. Turning up in the United States he immediately offered his services to the special services and with their help organized the so-called STaYeKhB. Back in the motherland they soon would have forgotten this provocateur of religion, but he himself hastened to remind them of him. And this is how:

In the summer of last year the World Congress of Baptists took place in Toronto (Canada). Participation in the congress by a representative delegation of the Baptist church in the USSR appeared not to be to the liking of someone in the West since it was in contradiction to the policy of the imperialist states and their attempts to poison the international atmosphere and undermine cooperation between peoples, including religious cooperation. At the behest of his masters, Vins was included in the busy activity to besmirch the Baptist church in our country. One after another came calls for a "STaYeKhB Representation Abroad." (There was something--the "representation" pointing out the way for the Center!). In these calls the main attention was turned to the preparation and execution of various measures that would interfere with the normal course of the congress and distract the delegates' attention from the questions under discussion. We would like to acquaint you with these calls by Vins confiscated from the emissary Kumpulaynen. The text is given in somewhat abridged form:

"...We, here in the West, have done much work. My trip to Norway has just ended. There was a meeting with the leaders of the Baptist Alliance. Difficulties were encountered because a number of Christians in the West, including Norway, have been in the Soviet Union, and they do not believe us. But together with the

"Friedenstimme" mission and other missions in America and Europe we have taken a number of steps to create the necessary opinion. The idea itself was suggested by one of the Scandinavian missions doing work in the East."/

Let us interrupt this extremely eloquent missive and try to find out what is what here. The fact that "a number of Christians in the West" do not believe the ravings of Vins and those like him is quite natural for sane-minded people. And it is also natural that Vins found understanding and support for his actions among the "missions of America and Europe." "One of the Scandinavian missions"--this is that same "Slavic mission." It was set up in the twenties in Sweden to study the political views of emigre Slavs abroad. But its activity was particularly increased and its actions began to bear a clearly expressed anticommunist character after World War II. Having a network of secret collaborators in various states, the "Slavic mission" organizes the delivery of subversive contraband to the socialist countries and engages in the collection of various information, including slanderous fabrications about the position of religion in these countries.

The activity of the "Slavic mission" has repeatedly led to protests from the democratic public in Sweden, Finland and other states.

/"In Europe--Norway, Holland, Sweden--and America a great quantity of leaflets have been printed,"/ we read further in Vins' message./"A whole range of Baptist mission and Baptist churches and alliances have participated. Also two institutes--the Moody Institute in Chicago and the Bible Institute in Winton, near Chicago.... One mission in the FRG has organized a campaign to collect signatures to support the document it has prepared."/ (We are talking about documents in which naive people are told about the mass persecution of believers allegedly organized in the USSR--Ye. Rostikov). /"There is much work here and, as always, very few workers, mainly my own family. We have compiled various reports on the position of the church and believers in the USSR. Now we have a staff of sorts."/

At the very end of 1980 customs officials detained a collaborator from the "Stefan mission," one Arye Kasurinen. She acknowledged that that Armi Suokhisaari and Eyya Leyvo who were accompanying her were to take out of the country material from the Baptist dissenters. On 1 January this year customs officials confiscated 63 items of slanderous material from these "believer" tourists, hidden in special belts they were wearing; the items included magnetic tape cassettes and even movie film. They included a note from the chairman of the council of churches of Estonian Christian Baptists, G. Kryuchkov, addressed to one Gutenberg. Dissatisfied with a book cooked up in the West--"The Happiness of a Lost Life"--Kryuchkov writes: "...in this form it is evoking sharp criticism from which there is no escape, and, more importantly, these and other considerations are not in accordance with the truth."

Eloquent testimony as to how the "staffs" and similar Vinsovites are working. But let us continue with our reading of Vins' "message."

/"We are receiving many letters. Letters are coming from the Soviet Union. First, it is bad that these letters come in the open mails, where the names of a number of ministers with whom the writers of the letters do not agree are to be seen. Thus, Mikhail Timofeyevich openly writes about problems and openly names ministers of the

'council of churches' who in questions of registration hold other viewpoints than his. This causes a unique kind of fermentation here. It's the kind of situation that isn't especially good! And you have understood the difficulties here...."/

In the early sixties a certain number of believers split from the Baptist church and at first they called themselves initiators and later organizational committee members, and still later, at the suggestion of the missions in the West, simply and loudly the churches of the Estonian Christian Baptists. An unprecedented propaganda racket has been made about this in the West. In it, use has been made of information bought from swindlers about mass arrests of believers and their murders.

The gentlemen in the West understand quite well that the basis of the split was a variety of subjective causes as, for example: the murky past of certain members of the church, their desire to have a leading position in the commune, abnormal relations with members of their own commune. But they prefer to talk about some kind of "opposition" acting within the socialist state. Having thrown in their lot with the small group of religious extremists and those who seek the dubious glory of affiliation with religion, in the West they have tried in every way possible to exaggerate its significance and influence. But the explosions emanating from within the STAYKOB--the power struggle that still continues to this day--have interfered with this; they have even split over into the West, even causing this "unique kind of fermentation" there. And now they are squeezing even Vins himself. In order to remain afloat he must continually demonstrate that he has knowledge and influence, if not in the West (Vins is a most odious figure) then allegedly over there, in his own former motherland. And therefore, from the "height of his own position" he preaches and strictly rebuffs the dissenters who have been presumptuous--"this kind of situation should not be considered special for you there...." and brought into the open. /"The intention is to concentrate the work of the 'Friedenstimme.' Both we and they need information. I stress information. We have virtually none. It is essential to single out people who are engaged in collecting information. They must be given the opportunity to travel, have some kind of financial base, not be noticed, and busy themselves with the gathering and passing on information, just information."/

You can imagine how worried Vins is about time. Tempus fugit, 'ammit. And this well-worked "information," sensations like the "soldier Ivan M. Meyev affair" and other skillfully juggled facts become out of date. You won't catch anyone now from these. They are old, boring. Vins' bosses demand new information--the goods. Vins demands it from his "brothers in Christ." He promises money, repaches them about money, about niggardly sums.... /"There will be money. 'Friedenstimme' is doing special work on the 'council of churches.' Others also have not forgotten you, you know this.

"Now about matters closed to your friends. This should be made available only to a narrow circle of brothers in the 'Council of Churches.' This is the matter of the World Baptist Congress in Toronto in June (1960--Ye. Rostikov). From your side it is essential to engage in certain actions. We are preparing appropriate literature, organizing museum exhibits, engaging guides, and writing memoranda.

You must get hold of some handcuffs, extremely valuable if they are genuine, a head-dress and padded jacket, a jacket, trousers, footwear. Private things, you understand, from prisoners, for our museum. An old Bible. And much, much besides. And we need your ideas. Just think: the delegates we invite to the congress will be in the hall we take. And then exhibitions in cities in Canada, America, perhaps Europe, too.

"Take note, time is short!

"I ask once again: let these matters remain secret so that they do not impede our work or paralyze it in any way. I fear that many would not see our endeavors in their true light if they knew all the details."/

Thus was undertaken the attempt--one of many--to slander and present honest believers in our country in a bad light to the public in the West. And the unmasking of the emissary and the confiscation of the "message" and certain other instructions prepared by Vins and his "staff" largely brought the "endeavors" of these gentlemen to nothing, and the religious forum in Canada took place in a normal situation.

6. "Gutenberg," Simon-Kanonit, Kurt and Co.

These "former" people who have turned up in the West are just irrepressible. And this is understandable: they just do not know how to do anything except engage in provocations. True, in the West there is always demand for this "profession."

Some years ago a former driver from Valga, Herman Kort, went to live permanently in the FRG. There he immediately established a new profession--in radio slander against the USSR--and participated in setting up the "Friedenstimme" mission, which was financed by the not unknown "Light to the East" mission and the department backing it. A short time later, having received a special assignment, Kort set off for the USSR in the guise of a "tourist." He had with him the addresses of "bases" in a number of cities in our country. All these cities had codenames, for example, Tallinn was "Tima," and Leningrad "Nadya." Moscow was "Lena" and so forth. Kort also had encoded lists of the technical assistance it was intended to give the council of churches. For example, M-3 was a dictaphone, M-6 a cassette dictaphone, F-2 film negatives, V-1 rubles. And in addition to all this, a questionnaire from which Kort intended to obtain information from activists in the council of churches. Let us look at some of the questions.

/"Evidently, you have been also hampered from within. For example, the road may seem too steep for many brothers. Or there may be dissenters. What can you tell me about this?"/

Since we now have this questionnaire, we might as well answer it. The attempt by activists in the council of churches to seduce the believers with their dissenting program has not been successful. Those insignificant groups of believers that were deceived by the hypocritical calls and slogans quickly came to see the adventurist nature of the activity of the council of churches' leaders and returned and continue to return to the official church. This is happening everywhere, including in our republic.

However, having lost a considerable number of their own followers and convinced that their program did not enjoy broad support among the believers, the dissenters still persist, trying by all means to accomplish their plans. And they are moved not only by fanaticism and self-seeking incentives, but also by the support they find in the West. There they do not hide their interest in the activity of the dissenter groups in the council of churches.

/"Explain, please, the conditions afforded by the authorities in power for autonomous registration. Then we shall be able to draw up our recommendations for you."/

The conditions are most democratic. Freedom of conscience in the USSR, guaranteed by the constitution, provides an opportunity for all believers to satisfy their religious needs. As far as the "Friedenstimme" recommendations are concerned, they have already been received: "Refuse to register under any pretext! Otherwise it will be impossible to talk about suffering."

/"How do you assess the work of the mission, the press, the radio and the various demonstrations in the West?"/

"In Valga we were fine. Wonderful people. Nice apartments. We shall never forget it." So said one of the supporters of the council of churches who had gone to the FRG from Valga, when speaking on West German radio. But these kinds of honest statements are rare in the radio broadcasts from the West. Most of them are aimed at whipping up enmity between the peoples and at distorting the policies of our state, including policies on religion and the church. And how could it be otherwise? The role of radio broadcaster there is so frequently filled by people such as the traitor to the motherland and former member of the SS, Helmuth Rudmik. The expense involved in supporting the existence of all these radio stations and missions is colossal. Soviet people offer the most negative assessment of the work of the paid provocateurs. Do we not understand what you hope for, gentlemen?

/"What kind of information will you be able to offer in the near future?"/

Kort himself answered this question in his message to a STsYeKhB supporter from the city of Valga, confiscated on 15 February 1980 from the "motoring tourists" Anneli Salokangas and Maryi Khalttunen. We print the answer in the interests of total clarity.

/"I would like you to call yourselves Simon or Kanonit (for secret correspondence--Ye. Rostikov). I can report that our intermediary is able to pass on certificates and regular Russian money. I await your first cassette. Please indicate what steps you have taken, who will be able to help you, with whom you can cooperate, and to whom we can appeal. Make sure they are competent people! Everything should be centralized. Information from the USSR must come from you, and our assignments directly to you, or we shall lose control. For example, you have no good photographs of the militiamen even though there are many of them in Russia. Why? Perhaps you do not know how to use our equipment?

"And so, take a photograph of a militiaman! Even if he is only a traffic cop and checking documents. We don't have a single good shot of a wedding among the

material you sent us. Where the militia was being violent. EVERYTHING IS IN GOOD ORDER. LADEN TABLES, EVERYONE DRESSED IN THEIR FINERY. These tapes we cannot advertise. This is dead stock.

"We did get a picture of a junior lieutenant of the militia at a christening. UNFORTUNATELY, HE WAS JUST STANDING THERE QUIETLY."/

....The police break up a demonstration: people are trampled by horses, poisoned by gas, beaten with rubber sticks. The police injure people, maim them and disfigure them. This can be seen in the West daily; they are familiar sights in the press, in the movie theater, in the television news. Kort and his bosses so wanted to see something like that here. And if there are no such incidents, then take a picture of a traffic inspector, "even if he is simply checking documents." And so they will be able to pass off as the reality what they wish for. But our militia are not the police. They do not fight with their own people but safeguard their interests from hooligans and those who disrupt law and order. Your capital won't make much money here, gentlemen. And meanwhile these gentlemen live on their handouts and even share them with some of the figures in the council of churches. Let us remember that as we conclude Kort's letter.

/"We need letters of thanks from those whom we help. Only do not mention the amounts of money or their names and addresses. Write and tell us what donations have been received from the 'Friedenstimme.' We need receipts from those who receive large sums."/

Remember the angry letter from the chairman of the council of churches, G. Kryuchkov addressed to one Gutenberg. The reader will not be surprised to learn that Gutenberg and Kort are one and the same person. The German scientist Johannes Gutenberg whose name Kort took as a codename lived in the 15th century. He invented printing in Europe in order to bring the light of reason to the people. Kort has used his name and his invention to fabricate slander and sow mistrust and enmity between peoples.

Provocation, forgery, bribery, urging on the adventurists--all these methods are good in the psychological warfare being waged by international imperialism against our state and the other socialist countries. The main task of these foreign missions, committees, organizations and radio stations is not the defense of religious faith and observance of the principle of free conscience, but a hope that in today's ideological struggle they can make a contribution to the "erosion" of socialism. These hopes, however, are doomed to failure. The Soviet people are vigilantly following the intrigues of aggressive imperialist forces and unmasking their anti-popular policy that is hostile to peace, and they are intensifying their rebuff to their insidious plots, provocations and adventures.

Henceforth we shall decisively cut short any attempts to interfere in our internal affairs along with the provocative sallies of the emissaries of the West and their epigones.

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